PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,384—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1898.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
BENGAL	4636	L. Wibmer	20th Aug.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7548	E. H. Gerlon	27th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th "
† BENGAL	4636	L. Wibmer	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	5000	K. F. Brisson	24th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Penny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
*M.L. SHANNON	4393	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,065	26th Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 2th, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Ciapetta	5,000	16th Aug. 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 24th August, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 19, 1898.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Aug., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 18th August, calling at Karrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the Various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 13th August, 1898.

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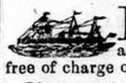
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Fiandin	25th Oct. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
NATAL	4,074	Remes	25th Aug.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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The Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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FRESH CONSIGNMENT.

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Finest Irish, from 10 to 14lbs.	1	0
Finest York, from 20 to 28lbs.	1	2

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KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Acts as an Efficient HAIR RESTORER and PRESERVER, and is also

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Affords very speedy relief even in the worst cases, stilling the most troublesome Cough, and giving calm and refreshing sleep.

It has been in use for over 35 years, and has secured General Approbation and Cordial Recommendation.

Re. 1 per Bottle.

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KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL,

WHILST retaining all the beneficial effects of the Oil itself, is perfectly agreeable to the palate, the objectionable greasy and fishy flavour of the Oil being perfectly eliminated.

Young children like it and take it readily, and the most delicate adult patients find it quite palatable. It causes no subsequent nausea or unpleasant taste.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES of Finest Qualities.

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PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	12 instalments. Credit. Rs.	a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275	0	25	0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

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FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

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ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.

New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
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Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,

No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

WITH COUGH AND COLD!

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SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
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Pantographs.
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Measuring Chains.
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Tracing Cloth.
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Sectional Paper.
Tracing Sectional Paper.
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Marion's Ferro-Prussiate Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist Water Colours in Pans.
Slow-drying Colours in Tubes.
Oil Colours in Tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist Do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable Hair Pencils.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Papsr.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Pallettes, Slabs, &c.
Pallette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Prepared Panels.
Tinted Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.
Easels.
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BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on Monday, the 22nd August, 1898, at 6 P.M.

J. A. JEFFREY,
M. F. REID,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

TENDERS are invited for the Contracts for the manufacture and Supply of COUNTRY SPIRIT in the Ellichpur, Amraoti and Akola Districts, and in the Malkapur Taluk of the Buldana District from the 1st April 1899.

Particulars may be ascertained on application to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL of EXCISE, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti Camp.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 3380 OF 1898.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.....Plaintiff.

vs.

ASHBAI, Wife of TRIKUMJEE WALJEE .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated 2nd day of August, 1898, the Sheriff has been directed to sell all the right title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the buildings standing thereon known as Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement Nine hundred and fifty-eight square yards and five-ninths of another square yard assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 4850 Street No. 1 and 2 and bounded as follows:—on the North by Cooria Street on the South by the Musjid Bridge Street North on the East by the Land formerly lease by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to the said Bai Ashbai and on the West by Clive Road the said premises are registered together with various other properties registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the said Ashbai widow of Merchant Trikumjee Waljee and her tenants or tenants of persons claiming through her.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 1st day of September, 1898, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.—Dated this 6th day of August 1898.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LUXMON NAMAJEE PATEL Late of MOTEE SHEWREE, Bombay, Hindoo deceased.

SAWAREEBAI Wife of RAGHU PANDU and Daughter of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES PEDERICK FARRAN, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight, and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. LANE,
The 5th August, 1898.

Messrs. SMETHAM, BLAND & NOBLE, Petitioner's Attorneys.

TWO BEST BOOKS ON INDIA.

Rs. a.

HE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, being a Digest of the Statute Law including the Digest of Statutory Enactments relating to the Government of India, Summary of Existing Law, Local Governments, Revenues of India, Property, Contracts and Liabilities, The Governor-General in Council, Indian Legislation, Salaries, Leave of Absence, Vacation of Office, Temporary Appointments, The Civil Service of India, The Indian High Courts, Offences, Penalties, and Procedure, Charters of the Indian High Courts, Application of English Law to Natives of India, British Jurisdiction in Native States, &c., by SIR C. ILBERT, K.C.S.I. 15 12

THE FEUDATORY STATES of Central and Southern India and General Sir RICHARD MEADE, A record of 43 years' service as Soldier, Political Officer and Administrator, with an account of India. First nineteen years, The Mutiny at Gwalior, its recapture, restoration of order, surrender of Man Singh and the capture and execution of Tantia Topi, Baroda (First Commission), the trial of the Gaekwar, the Removal of the Gaekwar and the Reorganisation of the Government, The State of Hyderabad from the time it came under the British Control till the death of Sir Salar Jung, by THOMAS HENRY THORNTON, C.S.I., with portrait, map, and illustrations..... 10 8

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DISCOUNT BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MAROKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blue, White, and Pink, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

REQUIRED for Calcutta two on three FIRST CLASS GOANESE COOKS. Must have hotel experience and be able to bring a portion of their staff with them. Good pay to good men. Apply giving age and all other particulars to "Hotel," care of this Paper.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

CASH & DESPATCH BOXES by Short, Short & Co. of Superior Steel at 25 per cent. discount. Also useful Stationary at Sale Price to clear stock at Shroff Brothers, Hornby Row, Fort.

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PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

28 YEARS' World Wide Reputation.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family and Operative Chemists, &c. (Economical arrangement.) Attendance, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Medicine charges very moderate 30 Meadow Street, Fort.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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PHOTOGRAPHS of the PRESIDENCY and PARSEE CRICKET TEAMS, are Now Ready and may be seen at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 160°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send me its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Eoders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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G. KIEHL, Proprietor

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 27th August, at 9-30 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 27th July, 1898.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1898.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TWELVE LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 12,00,000).

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun-fire), on Monday, 12th September, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1898.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees.....per Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 8th October 1898.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 404 of Act II (B.C.) of 1888, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 30,00,000 (thirty lakhs) on the security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of (19) nineteen years from the 1st December, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st June and the 1st December of each year.

3. The Form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and about that amount Debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 30,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P.M., on Monday, the 29th August, 1898.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1898."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal debentures, currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in currency notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed, but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount alloted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, but not for an any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into four equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal:—

Instalment I. As near as possible to 25% payable on 17th Sept., 1898.
Do. II. do. 25% payable on 3rd Oct., 1898.
Do. III. do. 25% payable on 31st Oct., 1898.
Do. IV. do. 25% payable on 30th Nov., 1898.

(including earnest deposit if in currency-note or cheque.)

N.B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

12. Parties, whose Tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th November, 1898.

14. In the case of two or more Tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a pro rata allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any Tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 P.M., on Monday, 29th August, 1898, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 28th July, 1898.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I.....hereby Tender for Rs.....of the Municipal four-and-a-half (4½) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1898-99, and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees.....annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. as earnest deposit.

Dated (Signed)

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

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ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.....	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.....	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

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AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 6 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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WANTED, 50 good COAL HEWERS or SINKERS to settle at the Mines. Can make good Wages. Free houses provided and regular work all the year round.

Apply to

THE AGENT AND MANAGER,
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FOR SALE.

BURMA RAILWAYS COY., LTD.

SALE OF OLD STEEL TIRES.

THE Agent of the Burma Railways Company invites Tenders for the PURCHASE of 537 OLD TIRES of best TIRE STEEL, chiefly by the following makers:—

Brown Bailey and Dixon, Sheffield.
J. Brown, Sheffield.
Taylors, Leeds,
Vicker and Co., Sheffield.
Patent Shafts and Axletree Co., Wednesbury.

The weight of these tires is about 40 tons and are available at the Company's Depot at Rangoon. Delivery to be taken within one month from date of purchase.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1898, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of the Tender, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers, and will be forfeited in the event of a successful Tenderer declining to complete the purchase after his office has been accepted.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept to highest or any Tender.

By Order,

L. DESMAZURES,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Rangoon, 28th July, 1898.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Continents. Horses Sold on Commission approved principle under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for Veterinary Treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Ponies Sold or for sale bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

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H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

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WHISKEY

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MESSRS. HATCH MANSFIELD and Co., Ld., Wine Merchants by Special Appointment to H. I. M. the Queen, T. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

The "Dry Imperial" of the magnificent vintage of 1893 is the finest Champagne on the Market.

For Prices and Lists of Wines and Spirits in stock, also for Calendar of Vintages, apply to their representatives.

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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, at Walkeshwar, Narayen Dabhleker's Road, near Sea Shore.

For particulars apply to

KASSUMBHOY MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate.
Jail Road, Imam Wada, Khoja's Chawl.

TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, near the Sea Shore, Bandra Hill, with Turkish Bath.

For particulars apply to

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Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „	6,060,000

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorte periods, on terms which may be learat on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places n Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS and LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply at "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, in good order.
1 semi-grand piano by John Broadwood.
Household furniture, such as sofas, cushioned chairs, meat-safe, tables, teapoy, cupboards dressing and wash-hand tables, cottage piano, organ, iron safe, etc.
1 gold hunting watch by

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Bou tead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates, collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 120,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Colonies, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM, Acting Manager.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water 10-41m., 10-27 a. Low water, 3-31m., 4-30a.
New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.
Committee Homeless Leper Fund, Corporation Hall, 5 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Magic Lantern Lecture, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mobile entered the dock on Friday and the steamer Simla left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dumra entered the dock on Saturday and the steamer Shannon left it on Friday.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a match against the Rangers this evening to commence at 5-30. The following will represent the Gymkhana. Full back, Edie—three-quarter backs; Fischer, Thornton, Vines, Skene—half backs; Williamson, Scott—forwards; Moore, Hart, Murray, Turner, Wood, Huddleston, Farewell, and Brakenbury.

RANGERS RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a Match this evening at 5-30. Sharp with the Bombay Gymkhana. The following will represent the Rangers—full back; Peters—three quarter packs; Flower, Kelly, Allen, Greene—half backs; Spencer and Davies—forwards; Monahan, Sell, Wray, Hurst, Stewart, Kerrigan Smith and Brewin. Reserves. Blodwell, Hogan Higgins and Thomas.

AN ACCUSED PERSON DISCHARGED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dagdoo Tili, a Mahomedan, was charged with enticing away Bhima, a Madrasi woman. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. It was alleged that Bhima was enticed away from the protection of her husband Sayana Lalloo and taken to a village called Shiroli, in the Thana district. The accused was arrested at Shiroli and brought to Bombay by the police. The defence was that the woman Bhima had gone to Shiroli of her own accord. After hearing the evidence, the magistrate acquitted the accused.

BURGLARY AT PEDDAR ROAD.—Mr. R. M. Sayani, Solicitor, residing at Peddar Road, Malabar Hill, has reported to the Police that some time during Thursday night his residence was entered through and open window in the bath room, adjoining his bedroom, and two tin boxes, containing twenty currency notes for Rs. 10 each, Rs. 200 in cash, a small silver box, two silver watch-chains, a pair of gold frame spectacles and two silver bangles, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 423-4, were carried away. The boxes were found broken open minus their contents in the compound on the two following morning by complainant's coachman. The police enquiries are in progress.

ATTEMPTED SALE OF THE TAPTI MILL.—On Saturday last, by order of the proprietors, Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioners, put up for sale, at their rooms in Apollo Street, the property of the Tapti Mill, situated at Surat without the city wall, including the leasehold land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto, also yarn, cotton, &c. A fair number of bidders were present on the occasion, including the prince of native brokers, Mr. Premchand Roychund. The sale started with a bid of Rs.1,01,000 and rose to Rs.1,20,000 by small bids, when it took a sudden leap to Rs. 1,50,000. The property was, however, bought in eventually by the owners for two lakhs of rupees.

SUICIDE THROUGH ILLNESS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Mangalwady, regarding the death of Dhakoo, a Hindu woman, aged thirty years, wife of one Govind Luxuman, a teacher in the Free Church Mission Female Boarding School at Gawalia Tank Road. The deceased, who had been divorced by her former husband, was married to Govind about fifteen months ago. About four months after the marriage, Govind found that she was subject to severe pains. Some household remedies were tried, but diseased showed no sign of improvement and during the last fortnight the pain continued to increase. On Friday morning Govind left home to attend his duty, leaving deceased in charge of a neighbour. When he returned at 1 p.m. he found Dhakoo missing from home, and made a report to the Police. A well in the compound of the house was dragged and the body of the deceased was recovered, life being extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body and all the ornaments which she had been wearing were found safe on her person. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

FISTICUFFS FOR THE RECOVERY OF A DEBT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Narayen Daji, a Hindu, was charged before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to Bijnath Laloo by biting his finger. On Wednesday afternoon complainant was asleep in his room at Parel, when accused called him out and on his going out on the verandah demanded Rs. 6, which he said was owing by complainant. The latter repudiated the debt and an alteration ensued between them. The accused struck the complainant, a blow with his clenched fist and was going to strike him again when the latter caught hold of his hand and the accused in return bit his finger. A report was made to the police and complainant was removed to the Hospital, where the injured finger was dressed. Accused in his defence said that complainant caught hold of him by his throat and in order to get himself released from his grasp he bit complainant's finger. He alleged that what he did was in self defence. His worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of twenty day's rigorous imprisonment, and directed Rs. 10, out of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to complainant as compensation.

A DISHONEST PARSEE COOK.—Before Mr. E Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Good, placed Framji Maneckji a Parsee cook, employed in the service of Mr. Shavaksha Byramji, a Parsee merchant, residing at Grants Road, and charged him with theft of a diamond ring valued at Rs. 50 and Rs. 2 in cash, belonging to his master, the complainant. The accused was engaged by complainant about eight days ago. On the morning of the 10th instant, complainant found his cupboard open and the ring and cash stolen therefrom. He immediately made inquiries about the accused and finding that he had suddenly disappeared from the house, his suspicions were aroused. He went to report the theft to the Police, when to his satisfaction he found the accused in police custody with the property in his possession. It appears that during the night while the complainant and his family were asleep, accused opened the cupboard by means of the key, which he found in the room and made off with the property. He put the ring on his finger and was walking along the corner of Grant Road, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

PRESENTATION TO A SUPERINTENDENT PRINTER.—An address was presented to Mr. F. Bodycot, the Assistant Superintendent, Caxton Printing Works, on the 13th instant, on the occasion of his severance from the firm. Mr. Bodycot had been connected with this Press for the past four years, during which period he made himself generally popular among those with whom he came in contact. Before reading the following address by Mr. A. F. Almeida Mr. Bodycot was garlanded and afterwards presented with some valuable present by his men. The address read. "Sir, we the employees of this Press, feel it our duty to express the high esteem and affection in which you have been held by us, and the deep sorrow with which we view your approaching departure from this office. During the past four years we have been working together, we have had many opportunities of noting your good qualities, and your kindness to your subordinates, your sympathising spirit, your skilful management of business, and your ever-ready consideration for all those connected with you during your period of office have so impressed us that we unite in saying that the post you are resigning could not have been more worthily filled, and we are convinced that you share the regret of those whom you have inspired with such respect and esteem in this separation. Ere we bid you farewell, we would take this opportunity to add that it is, and will be, our earnest prayer to the Almighty that He may bless you with every kindness, and that your future career may be crowned with success. Having set forth our feelings very briefly we now request you to accept these tokens of our sincere esteem and regard for you.—Mr. Bodycot replied to the address in the following suitable terms:—My dear Fellow-workers—I cannot sufficiently express the pleasure I feel in meeting you here this evening, to say a few words before I sever my connection with the Caxton works. For the past four years most of you here present, have been my assistants, and I must say you have always been ready to assist me. It has been my object to raise the standard of Indian Printing, and I feel that I have to a certain extent succeeded when I look at the specimen before me, which is the unaided work of one of my workmen. I feel proud of it as a real specimen of printing. During the past four years there have been many changes. Many men have left to better their prospects, and I regret to say that many died owing to Plague and other causes. I would like to thank you one and all for the assistance you have rendered from time to time, and to thank you on behalf of Mrs. Bodycot and myself for the address and the kind wishes expressed therein.

IT is probable that an immediate survey will be made of the proposed loop line of railway to connect Saidapet with Adyar, St. Thome, Chepauk, and the Beach terminus. The length of the line will be about 8½ miles, and will serve the crowded suburbs of Madras at present not reached by railway.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

CONCLUSION OF COMPLAINANT'S CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy Dadiseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams, and Sorabji Rustomji Battlewalla with extortion. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors, appeared for the complainant; the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, defended the second accused Dadiseth; Messrs. Brown and Alpaiwalla, solicitors, appeared for Cooverji Mehta; Mr. Jinah, barrister-at-law represented A. Williams, and the accused Battlewalla was defended by Mr. Captain, solicitor. Clive Durant conducted his own defence. This was the twenty-eighth hearing of the case.

AN ATTACHMENT.

Mr. Muncherji Ruttonji, one of the proprietors of the Fitzerald Hotel, further examined by Mr. Davur, said he had received a letter from Durant in consequence of which witness sent to him his bundle of papers. (The letter was put in.) Witness further said that while a Mahomedan came to levy an attachment at the Hotel on Durant's goods the bailiff and the Mahomedan searched the cupboard and looked beneath the matting, but as they found nothing they went away. After they went away witness asked Durant what they were searching. Durant said they were looking for the papers, which he had given to somebody for safe custody.

Mr. Ignatius Fonseca, examined by Mr. Davur, said he was manager of the Examiner Press. The longer information shown to him was printed in his press. The accused Daby came to him to get it printed on the 24th March. The copies were ready and supplied on the 3rd May. Witness was ordered to print 150 copies, the printing charges, which amounted to Rs. 100, were paid by Daby. The shorter information was also printed in the witness's press. Daby and Durant came to him on the 4th May to get it printed. 5½ copies were ordered. Durant gave the order. Rs. 30 were fixed for the printing charges and were paid on the following day by Durant. He (Durant) was then alone.

THE CASE AGAINST BATTLIWALLA.

Mr. Framji Burjorji Lali, examined by Mr. Davur, said he was a cotton broker and had his office in the Sardar's Buildings. Witness knew the last accused Battlewalla since Janury last. Witness was in the habit of going to his office. About the month of April last witness had a dispute with his partner, named Legeyt, against whom he had filed a suit in the High Court, and the matter was referred by consent to Battlewalla for arbitration. On one occasion when witness went to Battlewalla's office, he (Battlewalla) began to bost of his legal knowledge and of the cases he had won by the help of that knowledge and said he had in his hand at that time a case of very great importance. He further said that with the aid of Clive Durant he had drawn up a plaint against a very rich and influential man in Bombay. Witness asked who was that man and what was the plaint about. Battlewalla said it was a plaint against Mr. Jijibhoy Petit and other directors of the Oriental Mills, whom he had charged with fraudulent transactions and criminal breach of trust, and that he was going to apply for warrant of arrest against them. It was on about 2nd or 3rd of May last. Witness then had a conversation with him about what evidence he had in support of the charge. Battlewalla said he had convincing proofs. Witness then asked him how Durant came to have any connection with the case.

DURANT'S LEGAL KNOWLEDGE.

He replied that Durant was such a competent man and so expert in legal matters that he would break the heads of all the solicitors in Bombay. (Laughter.) Witness asked him what he would do if Durant changed sides. He said he had bound Durant hand and foot in such a manner that he could never change sides. He added that he had entered into a very strong agreement with Durant, Mehta and Dadiset for mutual co-operation. Battlewalla also said that Mr. Jijibhoy was in such mortal terror about this matter that he had already offered him Rs. 25,000 to wash his hands of the case and go to England and enjoy himself. Witness said why did he not accept the offer, as he would never get such an opportunity again? He said he would not accept Rs. 25,000, but if his client Cooverji Mehta got Rs. 50,000, then only Battlewalla would wash his hands of the case; otherwise he was determined to harass the Petits, to drag them from court to court, and to appeal to the Privy Council if necessary, until money was got out of him. This conversation lasted about two hours and a half. Witness used to see Cooverji Mehta, Durant, Dadiseth and Nanabhoy Cowasji at Battliwalla's office.

THE WARRANTS.

They used to sit together, apparently holding meetings, talking, and discussing. During this conversation Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer was present, but when witness began to talk of his own business he left. On the day the warrants were out Bottlewalla was in witness's office. A sepoy came up and said something to Bottlewalla in a low tone. Witness heard the word "warrants". Bottlewalla looked pale and terror-struck. Witness asked him the cause of his excitement. Bottlewalla told him a warrant had been out against Mehta. He further said that if the Petits liked they might also obtain warrant against him as an abettor of the crime. Bottlewalla was in such an excited state that he was about to leave witness's office without his turban! Shortly after he left the office. Witness stood security for Bottlewalla with Mr. Legeyt for Rs. 350 which Bottlewalla owed him.

Mr. Bhagwantrao Sadashiv Sao, jailor in charge of Civil Jail, examined by Mr. Davur, said Durant was in Civil Jail from 24th January to 24th March. Nanabhoy Cowasji was also in jail from February to March. Durant and Engineer were on friendly terms. Durant had visitors, among whom were Bottliwalla, Mehta and Dadiseth, whom he saw in Court and identified. One Eurasian, named Almeida also used to come and see Durant.

Mr Faredoon Bomanji, examined by Mr. Davur, said he was a cloth merchant and had his place of business in Church Gate Street. Witness knew Bottliwalla, who lived at Grant Road. In the month of April last witness remembered to have gone to his house. It was on good Friday. Bottliwalla was in the house, and was talking with a thin young Parsee. Witness heard a portion of the conversation that passed between them. At the close of the conversation the young Parsee told Bottliwalla that Mehta had called him to attend the Court the next day. They had some more conversation after this. At the time of parting the Parsee again said, Mehta wished him (Bottliwalla) to come to court without fail, as otherwise they would both come to harm. Witness afterwards asked Bottliwalla for what purpose he was going to court the next day! He said they were going to start

A CASE AGAINST THE PETITS

and he expected to make some money out of it. Witness' servant knew Durant, as Durant was arrested under a warrant taken out against him by the servant's father. The man gave witness certain information. One or two days after this Bottliwalla came to witness, who asked him why he associated with a man like Durant? It was not good for his office. He said he knew what kind of man Durant was; he had a particular buiness with Durant, and as soon as that business was over he would not have any thing to do with him. Witness asked what that business was and he said it was in regard to the Petit's case. Witness knew Nanabhoy Cowasji, who used to come to witness's shop, Nanabhoy once came there with Durant two or three days before all the accused in the case were arrested under warrants.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Further inquiry was then adjourned to Thursday next.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A GUARD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of his client, Alfred Thomas Colville, an ex-guard on the G. I. P. Railway and filed an Information against Ralph Smith, a European guard of the same company charging him with defamation.

The complainant in his information said: I was until lately a guard in the G. I. P. Railway. My services were dispensed with on the 15th January last for breach of the Railway rules in that I had travelled on the railway without a ticket. On the 3rd instant at one of the meetings of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, held in Hummum Street Fort, I submitted a petition for certain benefits which I claimed from the Society. The meeting was very largely attended both by people in Bombay as well as representatives from all parts of India. When my petition aforesaid was brought forward by the President for consideration I am informed and verily believe that one Ralph Smith whose relations with me were not very cordial rose and objected to my petition being granted on the ground that "I had been dismissed from the company for theft and on suspicion of having tampered with Railway parcels." He further stated that I had been reinstated by the company and dismissed again. That on this the petition was thrown out, and I was refused the benefits which I justly claimed under the rules of the Society, and which would have been granted me but for the aforesaid false and malicious allegation made against me by the said accused. I further say that the said Ralph Smith fully well knew that the allegation he was making was entirely false and groundless he being a railway servant himself. I further say that this statement if left uncontradicted will find its way throughout the length and breadth of India and is calculated to do me irreparable harm as I shall never be considered fit to take service in the railway in future. Under these circumstances I charge the said Ralph Smith with defamation under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code and pray and for process against him and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a summons and made it returnable on the 30th instant.

ALLEGED POLICE OPPRESSION ... RAJKOT.

A Correspondent sends us the following complaint—On the 6th instant, at the mixed train time, Morvi Railway Station was a scene of great excitement. The cause of excitement was the conduct of the police. Mr. C H Vora, a barrister, was sitting on a bench on the platform. On another there was Captain Peyton of the Imperial Lancers. Just as the train whistled in, the police on duty there, asked the barrister to go out of the station as, he said, he had orders from his superior not to let any one on the platform at the train time. To this the barrister replied that he was as much entitled to be there as any other gentleman. The police then rejoined that he should not mind about other gentlemen. Thereupon the barrister asked for the order under which he was acting. But the police refused to show one. (It may be mentioned here that no such order has ever been notified in the Agency *Gazette*, nor any public notice has been fixed on the platform.) The police then it is alleged at once assaulted Mr. Vora and seizing him by the arm tried to push him out. This he resisted. Just then the train came in and the barrister's father who is a High Court Pleader of great reputation here and who was travelling by it, seeing his son ill-treated called out to the police to desist. Thereupon the latter ran at him with his baton to the railway carriage. But he was repulsed. On alighting the father reminded the police that he was acting most illegally. But the sepoy did not heed the warning to anything and tried to detain the father along with his son. But his clerk interfered and the policeman struck him. However the barrister was detained though he expressed his willingness to accompany the police to his superior. A brother barrister then appeared on the scene to obtain his colleague's release, when the following passage at arms occurred between the police and the counsel. Counsel, why have you detained? Mr. Vora? Police:—He has disobeyed the Sahab's order. Counsel:—Is there anything else against him? Police:—No. Counsel:—Do you set him free? Police No.

The Counsel then went to the railway magistrate and procured an order for release. Even then the police refused to set him free without consulting the police inspector who turned up on the station at about 7 p.m. accepted the arrest and custody and released the barrister on bail and personal recognizance after a detention of nearly 5 hours. Criminal complaints are filed in the Railway Magistrates court by the barrister and his father the pleader against the police, the result is eagerly awaited by the public. It is said by the police that platform passes are not issued since medical inspection for passengers from plague stricken districts, is ordered, but this rule is not observed—as Europeans and Natives of position are allowed to go on the platform to receive their friends. But supposing there was a rule forbidding gentlemen to go on the platform, and that rule was violated by the barrister that fact does not constitute a cognizable offence as to authorize the police sepoy to confine the barrister, for about 5 hours in spite of his offer to be taken to his superior, and notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of all the people on the station not to detain so well known and respectable a gentleman. This is one of several intances of the zoolum practised by the police sepoys which the police superintendent should take measures to stop.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting of the Accountancy Institution, which is under the supervision of Mr. N. R. Mistry, its Principal, was held on Saturday afternoon in the room of the Institution, Bruce Lane, Fort, for the purpose of distributing certificates to successful members. Mr. C. E. Ross, Examiner of Accounts, P. W. D, presided, and a good number of gentlemen taking interest in commercial education attended.

Mr. Mistri read the annual report. He said that it was, in the beginning of the year 1896 that he made his first effort in imparting theoretical and practical ideas of book-keeping and account; a teaching long felt to have been wanting by the higher class of collegiate youths and other advanced pupils who had hitherto been deprived of the facilities so commonly afforded in all commercial circles in Great Britain. He was doubtful how far the public would appreciate a class, instituted to teach theoretical and technical book-keeping outside of the practical system pursued in commercial circles, much less that of introducing advanced book-keeping. He at last determined upon the effort, and on the 1st Febuary, 1895, he opened his first class; but was greatly discouraged at finding only two members put in an appearance. At the end of the month they increased to thirty, and thus was founded the book-keeping class, on a solid basis, and an opening afforded for grounding students in a theoretical knowledge of accounts and book-keeping, principally through well-known text books, supplemented by practical commercial knowledge communicated by himself. The result was favourable and feeling that there was a field for further progress he placed himself in communication with the proper Educational authorities in England, and adopting their prospectuses and syllabuses and following their systems of imparting their courses of teaching prescribed, secured for his pupils and members the right of competing in their examinations in London and obtaining their diplomas instead of relying upon any local certificates, &c Ambitious of obtaining for his next class a higher position he limited it to sixteen members, consisting of graduates, under-graduates, book-keepers, and clerks in commercial offices, who possessed a good knowledge of English and Arithmetic. This second class was formed on the 16th May, 1897, under all complete working details, and to it was imparted full details required in the subjects. He registered the book-keeping class, since changed to the Accountancy institution, with the London Chamber of Commerce and the London Civil Service and University Colleges as their Local Centres. Under the arrangement made with these authorities members of this Institution were allowed to appear in their Competitive Examination held on these subjects in London. For the first time in India after nearly a year's labour on receipt here of the Examination Papers, sixteen Members attended the Examination, held from the 23rd to 26th January, 1898, and again on the night of 26th May, 1898, and their Papers were returned to London for the necessary result by the Superintendent in charge here. The result of the first, namely, The London Civil Service and University College Accountancy Examination was declared on 25th March, when the sixteen members, were passed, whereas the one held in May, viz, the the London Chamber of Commerce Senior Book-keeping Examinations, the result is awaited. The number of members of the Institution had gradually increased, and now in the third year they numbered thirty-five; thus up to date 81 members had been enrolled in the institution of whom 48, were Parsees, 9 Christians 17 Hindus, and 7 Europeans. A Library has been opened in connection with the Institution available for members wherein all the Books of Accounts, Newspapers and Journals relating to Accountancy, as published in England by the publishers of the organs of Chartered and Incorporated Accountants, have been placed.

The chairman then distributed prizes and certificates and at the conclusion addressed the meeting at some length on the advantages of such an institution as the one started by Mr. Mistri. He referred to an address recently delivered by the Right Hon'ble G. Curzon, the Viceroy Elect, in connection with the Scheme of Commercial Education of the London Chamber of Commerce, and quoted several passages from it to impress upon the minds of his hearers the great importance of giving a systematic commercial education to the youths of this country. He remarked that great credit was due to Mr. Mistri for taking the initiative in starting the institution, and expressed a hope that pending the establishment of a college similar to that which was under the patronage of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the local mercantile community would give this institution that support which it richly deserved. It had supplied a long-felt want being the first institution of its kind in India, and in his opinion it was but right and proper that Bombay should take the lead in the matter. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. J. P. Cornbeh a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Ross and the proceedings then terminated.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY.

1. Tent Pegging. (*a*) horses (*b*) ponies.
2. Bicycle race for ladies. 200 yards first past the post to win.
3. Polo ball race on bicycles. Heats of four. Same course as usual one for ponies.
4. Horse Jumping.
5. Back wood Stakes. (Ladies nomination). Competitors to ride bare backed over given course to where ladies are standing with saddles. Ladies to hold ponies while gentlemen saddle up, then gentlemen to mount and ride home over same course.
6. Horse Scurry. Previous winners of these scurries penalised 20 yards.

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VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 52, Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 15.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

For dismissal.

56-98—Pestonjee R and K—Framjee Sorabjee Pocha vs Surab Dhola and others—Payne G and S

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

237-93—Maganlal and R—Manekchund Kapurchand vs Rachappa Virappa Karajgy and others—Dikshit and D and K J Mantri part heard.

652-97—Shamrao P—Bai Jadaw and another vs Hargovandas Pranjeevandas and others—Ardesir H and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

137-81—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co Ld vs Steam Dewcurn Nanjee—Roughton and B

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited and Reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.

208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabrish Senitede Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M

2-96—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla

22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishanker Ruttonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

273-97—Captain and V—Sittaram Sowba and another vs The Hindoostan Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld—Dikshit and D

630-97—Ardesir H and D—Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O, and B. M. and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

255-98—In person a pauper—Mariambibi and others vs Mariambibi and another

267-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhimabai vs Khoja Culam Hoesain

283-98—In person a pauper—Mithibai vs Sewjee Kessowjee

292-98—Thakurdas D and C, and H—Mahadeo Cumloo Patel vs Raghoba Krishnajee Nakwa

Postponed Long Causes.

24-97—Hiralal M and M—Assoc Wagjee vs Heeravoohoo and others—Crawford B and Co

123-97—Payne G and S—Virram Pisi and another vs The Hon Fazulbhoy Visram and another—Brown and M

692-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Doongre—Jehangir and S.

574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lukhma and others vs Bhai Baboojee—Payne G and S.

230-98—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co.

Defended New Long Causes.

203-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Shripat Harishanvay—Captain and V

208-98—Wadia and G—Damoder Soonderdas and another vs Kaikhosroo Burjorjee Choksey—K D Shroff

150-95—Mansukla D and J—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Bhaishunker and K

BUSINESS AT THE WAR OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE report of a committee appointed by the Secretary of State for War to consider the decentralisation of War Office business was issued on July 22. The committee consisted of Mr. Brodrick, M. P., chairman; Mr Powell Williams, M. P., financial secretary; Sir George Lawson, assistant under-secretary (lately deceased); Lieutenant-General Sir H. Brackenbury, Major-General Sir William Butler, Major-General Burnett, and Colonel Miles (secretary). In their general recommendations the committee advise that a large amount of the business now transacted between departments of the War Office, between the War Office and the districts, and in the districts themselves by written minutes or despatches should be verbally conducted by personal communication, a subsequent memorandum being made of conclusions arrived at.

The committee state that it is noticed that in the department of the Inspector-General of Fortifications it has taken more than three years to settle the plans of the new barracks at Winchester, that the adjustment of a small rent charge of £20 had occupied that department and the Treasury Solicitor for over twelve months, and that as recently as last September seven weeks elapsed between the application of the general officer commanding to "hut" the recruits of the Guards then under canvas and the acceptance of the tender he proposed, the troops being consequently kept under canvas until the month of December. The committee learned from the Inspector-General of Fortifications, that these delays were to a large extent due to the many departments to which reference had to be made. The hutting of the Guards, though but a small sum was involved, concerned the Quartermaster-General as to site, the Adjutant-General as to numbers, the finance branch as to cost, the contract branch as to the contractor to be employed, the Treasury as to a possible excess of votes, while in other cases the Treasury solicitor and the War Department valuer were also involved.

The committee state that it cannot doubt that by personal consultation business might be expedited and simplified. The Committee hold that a large number of returns and reports might usefully be abolished. The abolition of one of these alone, they point out, relating to the employment of civil practitioners, would save 1,500 letters a year. The general officer should have real control within his district, subject to general regulations and audit of his accounts. He should be encouraged to act for himself, and is not to refer to the War Office for decisions, and should correspond direct with general officers commanding other districts instead of through the War Office.

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	1,150	900	..	2,050
Total for

Ex S. S. "LANDAURA."

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MESSRS. CAVANAGH and MARTIN'S BATCH OF WALERS, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Hacks, Ponies, etc., have now been landed and are on view at our BYCULLA STABLES, 223, Bellasis Road.

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13th August, 1898, Girgaum and Byculla.

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55, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
July 20th, 1898.

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DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.

We sent our Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris.

After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.

We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made on Madras in London yesterday, of Rs. 30,000, at 1s. 3 15-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 11-16d.

Consols declined 1-8 per cent., to 110 3-4. French Rents remained at 103 1-2; Indian Sterling Loan at 113 1-2; and Rupee Securities at £62 7-8. Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·24 fcs. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer at 27 7-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent higher in value, at 59 3-8 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent, at 4·85 1-2 dollars. The weekly shipment of Specie consisted of £120,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold to Bombay; £30,000 in Silver to Calcutta, and £11,000 to Hongkong.

There was no change to-day in London in the financial quotations, the above level being maintained throughout.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38 3-4s. per 416 lbs.. August-September shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone; Brown Rapeseed at 35 3-4s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal in a firm market; and Linseed at 35 3-4s. per 416 lbs, August-September shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal.

The quotation do-day for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was 39s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed it was 37 3-4s.; per 416lbs., August-September shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm; and for Brown Rapeseed, 35s. per 416 lbs. same shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrival easier. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales Surats; and the Imports, *nil*. Spot Mid.-Americans were 1-32d. lower, at 3 1-2d. per lb.; and American Arrivals declined to the same extent, at 3 23-64d. per lb. for August, and 3 17-64d. for December-January deliveries. East Indians were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

Spot Mid.-Americans further declined 1-32d. in Liverpool to-day, to 3 15-32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 1-64d., in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 11-32d. and 3 1-4d. per lb. for August and December-January delivery, respectively. East Indians continued without change. The day's sales were 5,000 bales, of which 200 bales were Surats; and the Imports, 7,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market continued quiet but steady. The total Sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 58,000 bales, being 15,000 bales more than in the previous week; the amount forwarded to Consumers was 11,000 bales more, at 55,000 bales. The week's Imports were 24,000 bales, or 15,000 bales greater. The total Stock increased by 34,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 875,000 bales:

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in price in New York yesterday, at 6 1-16 cents per lb.; while Futures declined 5 points for September at 5·81 cents, and 6 points for December at 5·90 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower in New York, at 6 cents per lb.; September and December Futures each 5 points, at 5·76 and 5·85 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,990,000 bales compared with 10,970,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

In our local Cotton market a small business has transpired to-day, and prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters are reported to have made no purchases, but the Mills bought 2,100 bales, made up of 500 Broach, at Rs. 145 to 150 per candy; 500 Wadhwan, at Rs. 138 to Rs. 141; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 130; 100 Dhamangaum, at Rs. 140; 300 Morbi, at Rs. 140 1-2; 300 Pachora, at Rs. 130; 200 Poolgam, at Rs. 140; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 120 1-2.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,376 bales.
Linseed	1,780 cwts.
Rapeseed	3,659 "
Gingellyseed	585 "
Castorseed	1,075 "
Rice	2,004 "

FREIGHTS are a firm market. A steamer has been berthed for Marseilles and London, August shipment, at 19s. per ton; for September sellers ask 18s. 6d. to 19s.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were early on the market at 1s. 3 29-32d, and business was reported thereat to some extent. There was a fair enquiry for Bank Wire, and a moderate business was done, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4d.	"
Francs	1'08 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a strong feeling in the market to-day with 95 9-16 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents., 95 5-16 for the Settlement, and 87 for Threes.

SHARES are dull, not to say lifeless, the business passing being trifling.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 2nd August, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 8th August, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 2. Rs.	A.	P.	Aug. 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,30,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,07,65,034	12	9	2,20,57,587	3	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,30,85,370	7	11	5,42,19,948	1	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,51,478	14	3	2,31,480	0	4
Sundries	24,71,289	7	0	23,38,147	0	0
	Rs. 10,53,23,193	9	11	10,76,97,162	6	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	33,26,385	0	0	34,72,521	0	0
Other authorised Investms.	70,43,694	0	0	70,53,734	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,53,27,443	9	6	1,51,48,131	11	7
Accounts of Credit do.	2,21,88,323	1	5	2,24,16,552	2	6
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,59,91,103	1	7	1,47,16,535	11	4
Balances with other Banks	2,82,834	15	7	2,28,353	6	8
Bullion	1,497	11	0	1,653	3	6
Dead Stock	13,17,474	5	11	13,15,548	4	7
Stamps	10,082	4	6	9,742	12	6
Sundries	16,62,369	8	0	16,64,737	7	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,04,84,404	2	3	2,27,48,342	6	0
Do. at Branches	1,79,93,636	14	1	1,89,21,310	4	4
	Rs. 10,53,23,193	9	11	10,76,97,162	6	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 8th August, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	9,66,238	Inc.
Deposits at branches	3,23,294	do.
Other Deposits	11,37,578	do.
Post Bills	19,098	Dec.

ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	1,62,176	Inc.
Loans	1,79,312	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,28,929	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	9,74,573	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	22,83,938	Inc.
Cash at Branches	9,27,674	do.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th August, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	13	10	20 p.m.	14	17
Teheran	14	1	1 p.m.	...	8
Suez	14	2	25 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 14th August, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	—	1
" Karachi	..	18	—	2
" Madras	...	4	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CLARK—August 6, at Iona Lodge, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, the wife of George Clark, Agent, Bank of Bombay, Broach, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALSH—August 12, at Marine Street, Fort, the wife of Mr. J. Walsh, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MOLLOY—August 5, at 10-11, Esplanade Row, E, Calcutta, the wife of F J Molloy, of a son.
SHANDLEY—At Madras, the wife of D E Shandley, South Indian Railway, of a son.
TAWNEY—August 3, at Darjiling, the wife of Major E P A Tawney, R A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GEOGHEGAN—MUNN—August 8, at St Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Lafont, S J, F E Geoghegan, Lieutenant, I S C, son of the late Capt Geoghegan, R W Regt, to Laura Louise, daughter of D M Munn, F R S E, of Springfield, Kirkcudbrightshire, N B, and 12, Danube St, Edinburgh.
HUDSON—VAUGHAN—August 6, at the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev F Westcott, Edwin Hamilton Hudson, of Rajpore, Chumparan, to Grace Isabel Vaughan, youngest daughter of the late T C Vaughan, Esq, erst-while Asst Commissioner, Dharamsala, Punjab, and granddaughter of the late Archdeacon Vaughan.

DEATH.

KEOGH—August 8, at Mussoorie, of typhoid fever, Patrick Ambrose Keogh, aged 45 years and 8 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1898.

THE Queen's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament opened with the welcome assurance that her Majesty's relations with other Powers are friendly. The tone of recent debates in the House of Commons, the declarations of Government, and the hurried demand for a supplementary estimate of £8,000,000 raising the amount voted for additions to the navy during the Session to a total of £15,000,000, scarcely prepared the public for the revelation that all the Powers are friendly, and that we are on the best of terms with them. Indeed before the Royal Speech closes there is more than a half admission that just at the present moment everything is not for the best in the best of all possible worlds. In thanking the faithful Commons for the liberal provision they have made for the defence of the Empire, Her Majesty acknowledges that the sacrifices asked for by the Government have been severe, adding that they are not more severe than the exigencies of the time require. We must all hope that with the expenditure of fifteen million sterling in excess of the £54,000,000 voted for three successive naval programmes, each of which was considered to outstrip certain to all competition in that line and bring home to the foreigner the hopelessness of trying to keep pace with us in naval construction, that we are now at last within a measurable distance of that ever receding goal. The £15,000,000 provided this session are quite independent of the £6,000,000 to be expended during the year on new ships under construction on the first of April last. The estimate for the extra £8,000,000 was prepared so hurriedly that there was no time to decide as to the period in which it will be expended; the four new battle ships, four new cruisers, and twelve torpedo destroyers will be built in from two to three years, or from three to four years, according to the resources available for manufacturing armour, and the expenditure on them will not commence until next year. The eight millions will cover the ships, the armaments and the ammunition. The eventual cost for officers and crew and provisions will be a matter for future consideration. At the present moment the first class battleships built under the original programme are 29; the first class battleships building 12, the total of battleships built and building 41. The current year's programme will add to the forty-one three battle-ships and the supplemental estimate four; consequently in some three years time our line-of-battleships of the first-class will number forty-eight; a truly formidable battle line.

If it be true that being prepared for war is the surest guarantee of peace, we ought to be able to look forward to the future with entire confidence that peace will not be disturbed in our time. Unfortunatly other States foolishly act on the same principle, imagining that it equally applies to them. Then another aphorism comes into play—the means to do ill deeds make ill-deeds done. Mr. Goschen rashly stating that the Government were forced to propose the supplemental estimate by the necessity of "taking parallel action ourselves with what other Powers do," certain papers forthwith point out that parallel lines never meet, and that parallel action seems designed to evade a meeting. It is therefore seriously suggested that, having a big fleet, it should be used against those who challenge our rights and interests. The *St. James Gazette* for instance argues that being in avowed rivalry with Russia, and as a natural consequence with France, we should do something "more emphatic than a mere declaration of our purpose to build always against her and ahead of her. A distinct assertion of our rights and claims backed up by an unequivocal threat that the force we already possess can be used if necessary would now seem to be not the worst policy." In other words we ought to tell Russia that if she does not mend her ways we will go to war with her, and as "a natural consequence," with France also, with possibly Germany thrown in. Then our big fleets would not guarantee peace, but instant war from pole to pole, as Mr. Curzon would say. Well, if we are about to use the force we already possess the British tax-payer might have been spared the supplementary eight millions; for the war would certainly be over before the keels of the supplementary battleships are laid. The Spanish-American war has shown that when two fleets meet the weaker is not simply defeated; it is destroyed. That is certainly encouraging to the possessors of what is universally acknowledged to be the most powerful, as well as the largest fleet in the whole world. But on consideration it might be well to defer the "unequivocal threat" which is to be the prelude to war, until we have considered the matter a little more fully. Time is required for the fortification of Wei-Hai-Wei for instance. The Queen's Speech refers to that acquisition as the outcome of the recent changes in the relations of other Powers with China. It is hoped that the lease of that port and of the positions necessary to the safety of Hong Kong will conduce to the maintenance of the independence, and security of China, as well as to the development of the large commerce between that Empire and Great Britain. But Wei-Hai-Wei and Kinlon have to be fortified, and that will not be the work of a day or a month. The *Standard* publishes a letter from a well-informed correspondent who has visited that port. The problem of defending it is much discussed in the East, and with some reason. The bay is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, varying from five hundred to sixteen hundred feet in height, and in the centre retiring far from the coast. The hills do not in any sense form a barrier, and the perimeter is so great that the number of troops required to hold it could not be spared by the Imperial Government. German and other experts are agreed that the cost of works to command the bay, and the armaments and communications would be enormous, amounting to twenty millions sterling. The land defence is hopeless. The greater part of the bay is unsuited for ships of considerable draught. The only solution is to treat the port as a base of third-rate importance, suitable for coaling and small repairs to ships, and defended by works just sufficient to protect it against a sudden *coup de main*. For trade it is useless. Strategically it seems to close the mouth of the Sea of Pechili; but that depends on the strength of the fleet and the accumulation of material at hand there. When the Siberian railway is completed, Port Arthur will have at its back the resources of a great military Empire, supplemented by the local resources of the fertile province of Manchuria; the military value of the Sea of Pechili will diminish. As long as Great Britain has the command of the sea Wei-Hai-Wei is safe from attack; without that condition no fortifications or garrison can give it security. There we have a competent and very discriminating estimate of that latest addition to aver liabilities.

The Royal Speech referred feelingly to the deep sorrow with which the Queen witnessed the outbreak of war between Spain and America, with both of which States Great Britain has been bound by so many ties of affection and tradition. The hope that a lasting and honourable peace may be concluded, seems on the point of realisation. It appears that the Washington Cabinet received the official communication of the Spanish overtures for peace from the French Ambassador M. Cambon on the 17th July. The President withheld reply for over ten days so that an expedition might be landed in Puerto Rico before negotiations were opened. On the 27th July the President informed Senator Foraker, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, that the United States would send its answer to Spain's message in the "near future?" The Peace Protocol signed by M. Cambon on Friday afternoon provides that Spain shall forthwith evacuate Cuba and Puerto Rico, all hostilities to cease forthwith. Twenty-three minutes before the signature of the protocol the American warships began the bombardment of Manzanilla. The fact that peace was imminent must have been well known to the Admirals; but President McKinley had "firmly refused" proposals for an armistice until Spain consented to accept the conditions of peace *en bloc*. The protocol apparently leaves the future of the Philippines undecided. Certain of the journals that did so much to bring about the war, have now commenced an agitation for the annexation of those islands, identity of interests between Great Britain and the United States in China being dexterously put in the foreground. It is not at first glance easy to discern the interest the United States has in the question whether a Belgian syndicate, or the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank finance the Hankau-Newchang railway. According to Mr. Balfour, the Open Door is still Open, and no one is going to shut it. The Yellow Press is not likely to trouble itself about such a trifle. It will boom the liberation of the Philippines from Spanish oppression, as it boomed the Cuban patriots. These latter are now to be "licked into shape" and made to see stars and feel stripes to some purpose.

IT would be impossible to conceive of a better method of commemorating the late Sir Syed Ahmed, than that for which subscriptions are being collected from all parts of India by the Memorial Fund Committee, for it will be the means of extending the usefulness of the great educational institution to the foundation and consolidation of which his life's work was devoted. The life of the Aligarh College seemed so bound up in that of its founder, that his removal caused uneasy apprehensions on the part of its supporters. The College was in debt, its income being insufficient to meet the heavy expenses attaching to the thorough educational work it accomplishes. It was feared that old disputes which had in years gone by caused the resignation of three of the Trustees would be revived, and that the Committee would be split into opposing factions and parties. This anticipation seemed natural enough, but happily so far from its having been realised the prospects of the College have changed materially for the better. Old feuds have been settled, and the Cave of Addulum formed some years ago, has ceased to exist, personal differences with the late Sir Syed being forgotten in the desire of old friends to honour his memory and to help to perpetuate his work. In fact the College is entering upon a new era in its career, and Mahomedans not only in Upper India, but in all parts of the country, are coming forward and liberally subscribing to the Memorial Fund, by means of which the institution is to be raised if possible to the status of an University. This was the goal to which Sir Syed aspired during the thirty years that he laboured for the educational advancement of his co-religionists. The object of the Fund has the hearty support of Mahomedans throughout the country, of Lord Elgin, of the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces and of all high officials who have had opportunities of judging of the work of the College. Sub-committees have been formed in different centres throughout India to collect funds. Our townsman, Nawab Moosun-ul-Mulk was appointed president of the Fund, the Hon. Mr. Haji Ismail Khan vice president, and Sahebzada Aftab Ahmedkhan, barrister-at-law, secretary.

The President of the Fund has been working on behalf of the memorial to his old friend with an energy and vigour that most younger men would find it hard to equal, much less surpass. Braving the fatigues, not to say the dangers, of a peripatetic mission in Upper India during the hot weather, he has journeyed to Lahore, Malwa, Kotah, Ludhiana, Rampur and other places to infuse into his well-to-do co-religionists some of his own enthusiasm on the subject. The result of his efforts, and those of other trustees who have also travelled about for subscriptions, is that the fund already amounts to over a lakh and a half of rupees. At one large meeting at Aligarh presided over by Mr. J. D. La Touche, C.S.I., the officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, Rs. 28,000 were subscribed. The Trustees have been well advised in carefully reaffirming the educational policy consistently pursued by Sir Syed. They intend that the methods and principles observed in the past at the College should be adhered to. But in order to inspire confidence, in the future of the College on the part of the Mahomedan community it is not only necessary that the policy should be sound—good men must be forthcoming to give effect thereto, Mr. La Touche conferred with the 27 trustees on this important matter, and it was decided that the Hon. Mr. Syed Mahomed, should be the life honorary president of the College his father founded, and that Nawab Moosun-al-Mulk should be the honorary secretary. As the officiating Lieutenant Governor remarked, "the Nawab's exertions in the matter of the Memorial Fund have proved that he possesses the required vigour and ability for the heavy work which the secretaryship of the College will involve," and his selection has met with the general approval of the Mahomedan press. It is no less fitting that the Presidency should devolve upon the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Mahomed, whose sense of filial duty to his late father, and whose earnest desire to raise the educational status of his countrymen, will conjoin to lead him to exert his utmost efforts to bring to fruition the scheme of progress upon which the Trustees have embarked. Some ten lakhs of rupees are required to sufficiently endow the College for it to be able to apply for incorporation as a University, and this sum can only be raised by well-to-do Mahomedans generally participating in a scheme to honour the memory of one of their most distinguished co-religionists of the century, in a way which he himself would have most desired. It may be hoped that the Moslems of Western India will do their share towards helping a project which will go far to stimulate educational effort amongst the young men of the community, and to remove the reproach of indifference to intellectual achivement so often brought against them.

IN accordance with the promise made in the proclamation issued at the time, care was, as far as possible, taken during the recent operations on the frontier that no property belonging to Afridi and other trans-frontier sepoys in the service of Government, who had remained true to their salt and taken no part in the raids on British territory, should be either confiscated or destroyed. It was of course impossible to avoid such damage in all cases, however, and the question has now come up as to whether compensation should be paid to the men who have undeservedly suffered in this manner. It has been sensibly decided that in all cases where operations were undertaken against any tribe, it was to inflict punishment for unprovoked attacks made; that in the general consequences resulting from such punitive expeditions, all members of the tribe, wherever and however employed, must to some extent participate, and that consequently it cannot be admitted that individual innocent members who were in British service at the time should be compensated for damage unavoidably done to their personal property in the course of military operations carried out in the vicinity of their homes.

MR. W. T. MORISON, I. C. S., who returned from leave on Friday by the s. s. Caledonia, has taken over charge as Collector of Customs, from Mr. J. P. Orr, who was acting for him. Mr. Orr left for England on furlough on Saturday by the mail steamer Sannon.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Shannon were Brigadier-General Sir W. P. Symons, K.C.B., Commanding the Sirhind District; Sir L. A. Kershaw, Chief Justice, Punjab High Court; Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I.C.S., Political Agent, Akalkot; Surgeon-Colonel Daniel O'Connel Raye, M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab; Surgeon-Colonel G. S. A. Ranking, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Heathcote, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Peshawar; Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert, Aphthalmic Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Bombay; Lieutenant-Colonel E. Bruce, Colonel on the Staff, Loralai; Mr. J. Dadgson, Assistant-Conservator of Forrests, Thana; Lieutenant Hon'ble R. L. Pomeroy, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and others.

DURING the trial of the blackmailing case on Saturday, evidence was called to show the connection of the accused Bottlewalla with the transaction complained of by the prosecution. The case for the prosecution was then closed, and further hearing was adjourned.

NEWS was received in Bombay on Friday that Commander G. F. Simpson, of the s. s. Kilwa, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, died of heat appoplexy, on Thursday, in the Persian Gulf. He left here in command of the vessel for the gulf ports on the 28th July last. Commander Simpson was very popular among his fellow-officers and was esteemed by his superiors. He joined the company's service on the 30th September 1879, and was promoted as a commander on the 11th July, 1887. He was married only about six months since, and leaves behind his young widow and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

A VERY painful rumour was circulated in Parsee circles yesterday morning with regard to Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee. Happily the report turned out to be incorrect. It appears that on the 2nd instant, while on his way to Bombay from Poona, Dr. Bahadurjee caught a chill, which was not taken care of for some days, during which Dr. Bahadurjee managed somehow to attend to his usual avocations. On Thursday last, the illness took a grave turn, and Dr. Bahadurjee placed himself under the treatment of Dr. K. M. Heeramanek, Dr. Dara Dustur, and Dr. Miss Tarkhud, who were assisted by Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksi, Dr. D. N. Parakh and Dr. Childe were called in as consultants. On Friday and Saturday Dr. Bahadurjee was in a semi-conscious state, and the fever rose 105 degrees. There was a slight change in his condition yesterday afternoon, when he took some nourishment voluntarily. The patient continues in a very restless condition causing the gravest apprehensions.

THE "Sind Times" of Tuesday says: The plague returns for Sunday record two cases and one death in the Sadar Bazar. Yesterday there were two cases, one in Sadar Bazar and the other at Keamari, and one death in the Runchore Lines. The totals to date are 3,145 cases and 2,476 deaths.

THE scheme for providing a Home and Headquarters in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association in Bombay, after remaining in abeyance for a long period, has now been taken up in earnest, thanks to the energy of Miss Hill, the Y. W. C. A. Secretary for India, and to the generous help afforded by well known philanthropists in England including Lords Overtoun and Kinnaird (who each gave £100) Lady Pearce, Mrs. Shepherd, and Mr. T. A. Denny. The sum of Rs. 15,000 which has been in hand for some time has now been very largely augmented by subscriptions from these and other sources, and active steps are being taken to acquire property on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, and build thereon a home for working girls, and a hall for meetings.

DR. THOMPSON, acting Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Madras, left on Thursday morning by the South Indian Railway for Conjeeveram, to verify a report that plague had broken out there. It appears that a servant of Mr. Waljee Laljee, the well-known merchant of Madras, telegraphed to his master that his mother had died of plague at Conjeeveram. This telegram Mr. Waljee Laljee handed over to the acting President of the Madras Municipality, who, in turn handed it over to the acting Sanitary Commissioner.

FROM a village in South Malabar, a report comes of the death of a Hindu female at the venerable age of 107 years. Almost until the day of her death all her faculties were in a fair state of preservation. The deceased, it is said, could call to mind events connected with the last days of Mahomedan rule in Malabar.

AN application was made at the Calcutta High Court on Thursday on behalf of Captain Lethbridge for leave to file a plaint for libel against the Editor of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," in regard to certain published remarks on the "Mermaid" case. As the applicant had received his power-of-attorney from Captain Lethbridge by telegram only, the Court declined to admit the plaint, but gave the applicant leave to apply again on receiving proper authority from Captain Lethbridge.

AT Hubli in a very few days the plague figures have actually tripled themselves at a bound. The daily returns less than a week back showed an average of about 30; now the daily average is suddenly reported to be about 90. Doctors and nurses have been sent from Bombay.

THE recrudescence of plague at the village of Aur, has been of the very mildest type and confined to children, the disease giving as little trouble to them as ordinary fever. The staff on duty in the plague area now consist of three Assistant Commissioners, three Commissioned Medical Officers, three Tahsildars, eight Hospital Assistants, eighteen compounders, one Assistant District Superintendent of Police, one Inspector, seven Deputy Inspectors and forty-seven Sergeants with the ordinary complement of constables.

THE plant for lighting the Telegraph offices at Karachi by electricity has almost all arrived and will shortly be in working order. This will be the first building lighted by electricity in Karachi.

THE command of another second class district fall vacant in October. Brigadier-General Clifford, now on leave, does not return to Assam, having been posted, as recently stated, to Allahabad. His place at Shillong will consequently have to be filled.

FROM the 30th ultimo to the 5th instant, 1 European, 8 Eurasians, 20 Native Christians, 365 Hindus, and 67 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 461 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 392. The deaths are thus classified:—38 from cholera, 12 from measles, 129 from fevers, 67 from dysentery, 20 from diarrhœa, and 195 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 52·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 45·0 per 1,000 per annum.

THE attack on the coolies engaged in road-making in the Tochi Valley brings to mind the raid by the Umtan Khel in 1876 upon the coolie camp near Fort Abazai. The preliminary operations for the headworks of the Swat River canal were being carried out, and 65 unarmed men were in tents sleeping after the labours of the day. At 2 a.m., on December 9th a hundred tribesmen surrounded the camp and at a given signal cut the tent ropes simultaneously. The unfortunate coolies were, in the words of the official report, caught like birds in a net, and they were slashed and hacked as they struggled to free themselves. Six were killed outright and twenty-seven wounded, some dangerously. As at Kani Roghah last week the tribesmen got clear away before troops could reach the scene of the outrage. As regards the Tochi Valley affair an inquiry will doubtless be ordered by Government as to why there was not a sufficient escort with the road-making party to guard them against being cut up. On that part of the frontier raiders are constantly on the move, and their spies keep them well informed as to the disposition of the troops. Wherever there is a coolie-camp formed the ignorant tribesmen imagine that valuable loot can be got, as they suppose there must be ready money on the spot to pay the wages of the men and to purchase supplies. Hence the temptation to attack is very great. If roads are to be made by civil labour in the Tochi Valley, the engineers should see that their men are properly guarded. The fact that labour is supplied does not justify disregard of precautions.

MR. GEORGE CURZON will be the youngest statesman who has held the office of Viceroy with two notable exceptions. When Lord Mornington (afterwards Marquis Wellesley) was appointed he was only 38 years of age; and when Lord Dalhousie was appointed he was only thirty-five.

AN extraordinary case of alleged murder came up on appeal before the Alahabad High Court on Wednesday: says the local paper which, apart from the nice point of law involved, throws a strong side light on the superstitious degradation in which the lower strata of the rustic community of the N.-W. Provinces still remain. The village in which the tragedy occurred is a tiny hamlet situated some 65 miles away from the sadr station of Budaon. It is admittedly common belief in the village that the ghost of a deceased *banghi* (described as a chief among *bhoots*) infests the village, and takes up the form at one time of a buffalo and at another of a man asleep near a pathway, and that he devours the unwary passer-by who incautiously passes within striking distance. The accused, appellant in the case, was described by the Sessions Judge as by appearance a mere boy, and by the Civil Surgeon as about 17 years old. He had left his village at about 11 p.m. on the night in question to attend a *nautch* at a neighbouring village. He had scarcely left behind him the inhabited portion of the village area when in the moonlight he became conscious of a form as of a sleeping man, which he at once recognised as that of the ghost, lying some three paces off the pathway. So great was his terror that it rooted him to the spot. He shouted for help. The ghost seemed in his eyes to grow bigger and to be approaching. He could no longer articulate his fears, and in desperation struck out at it with his *lathi*—which fortuitously was in his hand—three times. The blows fell on the head of the prostrate form. The last blow removed the cloth that had covered the head-like portion of the ghostly apparition. Then he saw that it was the body of his village acquaintance, one Lachman, against whom he had no quarrel. Villagers who had heard the shouting rushed up, and to them there and then as he fled, the accused confessed that he had mistaken his friend Lachman for the ghost and in despair had struck out and killed him. To this story from first to last he adhered, and the prosecution admitted its truth. The story in itself is remarkable enough. It is perhaps an unprecedented case of a villager attacking a supposed ghost, but throughout it was implicitly believed, by the assessors, the Sessions Judge and the High Court.

LORD WANTAGE presided, on July 26, at a meeting of the Grosvenor House Committee for the Relief of Armenians, and it was decided to send delegates to a conference at Cardiff in September for the purp

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

The Queen's speech says that relations with other nations are friendly.

Her Majesty had witnessed with deepest sorrow the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and America, to both of whom the Empire was bound by many ties of affection and tradition. The recently opened negotiations give fair ground for hoping for the conclusion of an honourable and enduring peace.

The changes in the territorial relations of other Powers with China had induced the conclusion of agreements whereby Wei-Hai-Wei and positions adjacent to Hongkong have been leased to Great Britain by the Emperor of China, and her Majesty trusts that these arrangements will conduce to the maintenance of the Emperor's independence and the security of his Empire, and will also be favourable to the development of the extensive commerce of Great Britain with China.

The speech mentions the conclusion of the Anglo-French Convention relating to spheres of influence in West Africa, pending the ratification of which by the French Chambers the officials of both countries have been instructed to confine their occupation to places in territories recognised under the Convention as belonging to their respective countries.

Reference is made to the fact that where the plague still exists in India the officials have done their best to relieve the victims of the epidemic and to arrest its growth, and thanks are expressed for the bountiful harvests gathered in India this year.

The internal and external trade of Great Britain is rapidly recovering from the depression of last year.

Her Majesty's speech accords thanks to the House of Commons for the liberal provision made for the defence of the Empire, the sacrifices asked having been severe, but not more than the exigencies of the time required.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL SIGNED.

HOSTILITIES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

M. Cambon, Spain's Peace Plenipotentiary, signed the Peace Protocol at Washington this afternoon, and instructions were immediately cabled to all commanders to suspend hostilities.

By the terms of the protocol of peace, it is provided that Spain shall immediately evacuate Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Five Plenipotentiaries are to be appointed by each country and are to meet in Paris, not later than the 1st October, to conclude the treaty of peace.

AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN CUBA.

Aug. 13.

Despatches received in Washington, state that American Warships bombarded Manzanillo twenty-three minutes before the signature of the Peace Protocal, but the result of the bombardment at the time the despatches were forwarded was uncertain.

RAISING THE BLOCKADES.

Admirals Dewey and Sampson have been ordered to raise the blockades of Manila and Cuba.

THE END OF THE WAR.

The American and Spanish Cabinets have rendered thanks to the French Government for its good offices in securing peace.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS WILL STOP FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 14.

The Cuban Junta has notified the Hon. Russell Alger, United States Secretary for War, that the insurgents accept the Protocol of Peace between Spain and America, and will cease hostilities in Cuba.

COST OF THE WAR.

The war expenditure by the United States to date is estimated to amount to 150 million dollars.

THE ADVANCE ON KHARTOUM

The Nile expedition is rapidly concentrating at Atbara and an early advance is expected.

The latest news indicates that the Khalifa will fight.

ANGLO-AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Aug. 13.

Several of the leading American journals declare that the community of interests of Great Britain and the United States in the present situation in China constitute a pressing reason for America laying a firm hold on the Philippines.

A DENIAL.

The statement published in the *Novoe Vremya* that Russia had acquired the Sultanate of Raheita in the Red Sea is denied.

BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

Aug. 12.

Sir Charles Stewart Scott, the new British Ambassador to Russia, arrived at St. Petersburgh to-day.

It is understood that he has been fully instructed anent the present crisis in China.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET.

In the County cricket matches, Yorkshire beat Lancashire by ten wickets.

Yorkshire is thus practically certain of securing the championship.

OBITUARY.

Aug. 13.

The death is announced of Colonel Waring, member of Parliament for North Down.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Bombay Mails of the 30th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Aug. 13.

The P. and O. Company steamer Peshawar (Extra) arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, August 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Neetha Paun	113 3-4
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	27 7/16

THE VICEROY ELECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Mr. Curzon will not be to able reach India by the beginning of December as originally contemplated for Lord Elgin's departure, but it is expected that he will arrive in time to assume office about the end of the year. The exact date of his arrival is not yet fixed. The Viceroy will visit Burma, leaving Simla about the second week in November.

THE FRONTIER WARS.

ACTIONS SPECIFIED IN RECORDS.

The following actions are notified as the ones which will be entered in records of service of officers who took part in the recent frontier campaigns :—Chagru Kotal, Dargai, Sampagha, Arhanga, Kharmana defile, Saran Sar, Waran Valley, Dwatoi, Kani Khel, Chamkanis, Operations, the Bara Valley, Bazar Valley, Shinkamar, Maizar, Defence of Malakand, Relief of Malakand, Defence of Chakdara, Relief of Chakdara, Landakai, Operations in Bajour, Operations in Mohmand country, Buner attack and capture of Tanga Pass, Engagement near Shabkadr, Ablan Pass action, Samana and Kurrum Operations, Defence of Samana forts, Relief of Gulistan, Kurrum Flying Column Operations.

THE UNITED SERVICE LECTURES.

The next lecture before the Simla United Service Institute will probably be on the Sikh wars by Colonel Sinclair, R. E.

FRONTIER NEWS.

To-day's Landikotal telegram reports the health of the Europeans improving. A mule stolen from the Yorkshire's last December has been brought in.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

No district Camps of Instruction will be held during the ensuing cold season. A cavalry camp, the usual artillery camps, and some small hill training camps will, however, be held.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Major Kellie, South Lancashire Regiment, is to be Commandant Deolali, Depot vice Colonel Fitzherbert, whose tenure of office has expired.

Captain G. H. Lamb is to be Commandant of the Punjab Garrison Battery R.A., vice Captain Gordon, appointed Commandant, Fifth Bombay Mountain, Battery.

7th Bombay Lancers—Lieutenant Loring to be Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant Vincent, Officiating Squadron Commandant, also Lieutenant Wilkinson to be Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant Ware, vacated.

19th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant F. Doyly, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieutenant Fagan of 6th Madras Infantry to officiate as Wing Officer, Merwara Battery.

On return from leave, Captain F. A. Wilson, R. E., is transferred from Bombay to Bengal Military Works.

Lieutenant F. R. Rundle, R. E. is posted to the Bombay Military Works, Lieutenant F. A. Iles succeeding him in the Indian Submarine Mining Company.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

The last remaining plague patient has been discharged cured from hospital in the village of Aur, and the Punjab is to-day once more reported free of the disease. How long it will remain so is questionable and medical authorities are not sanguine on the subject.

PLAGUE IN POONA AND HUBLI.

POONA, Aug. 14.

Owing to signs of plague coming back into Poona the military authorities have formed a segregation camp south-west of Bakri Hill for native officers, men and their families who are returning or joining regiments in Poona. It will be under the control of a native officer. Surgeon-Captain Hudson will visit the camp daily. Surgeon-Lieutenant Hooton is also placed on plague duty in Poona Cantonment, vice Captain Morgan who is posted to the Station Hospital, Poona. Plague in Hubli is bad. On the 9th there were 59 cases and 51 deaths, on the 10th 77 cases 60 deaths, and on 11th 80 cases 77 deaths. Total up to date 1,309 cases and 1,080 deaths.

THE POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The City Municipal ward election passed off quietly yesterday. The keenest competition was in Sadashiv, Raviwar and Sukerwar wards. The results will be made public on Tuesday next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Next cold season the hired transport Dilwara arrives and leaves Bombay on 4th and 11th November instead of a week later. The surplus strength of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshires, not required at Aden, goes on in this ship to Malta for transfer the 1st Battalion No.—— district.

Camps of Instruction will be held during the ensuing season.

ANNUAL SPORTS OF THE BOMBAY SAPPERS AND MINERS.

The Bombay Sappers and Miners yesterday, held their annual sports in honor of Ghazri day in which they took a prominent part. The corps has also a brilliant record of past services ; amongst the most recent is the late frontier operations. The sports took place early in the morning and also in the evening, when some interesting events were competed for on the ground near Holkar's Bridge which showed quite a gala appearance. A special pavilion was erected for guests ; the greasy pole caused good deal of amusement, more than a dozen competitors competed ; the dum bells display by recruits deserve a word of praise, they were not only well carried out but the youngsters kept time in excellent manner with special music got up for the occasion. The bayonet exercise competition, three teams competed and was won by A company ; the marching order race was won by Sapper Mahurdat Khan ; the native officers veterans race was won by Subedar Major Rupsing, the tug of war was won by No. 4 Company; the bayone competition was one by No. 1 Compay ; the smoking race competitors to run, table 100 yards distant, with pipes laid out, light pipe return to winning post, was one by Sergeant Clarke best man at arms ; the bayonet versus bayonet was won by Sapper Badal Pershad ; the pontoon race was won by A Company ; the water obstacles race was won by Sapper Balasing. The officers were "at home" for the occasion where a la ge tent was pitched on which several trophies were placed. At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. O'Sullivan distributed the prizes.

Lord Sandhurst accompanied by his staff arrived yesterday in Poona from Bombay.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, the Governor who came to Bombay to witness the Presidency Cricket Match, returned to Kirkee on Saturday afternoon by the 2 o'clock train from the Victoria Terminus in company of Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Private Secretary ; and Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary. The departure was private but over a dozen officials and gentlemen had assembled at the station to see the Governor off. Amongst those present were :—Mr. P C. H. Snow, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner ; Mr R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Police Commissioner ; Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S , Plague Commissioner ; Major E. C. Bethune, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District ; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Acting Commissioner of Customs ; Mr. W. T. Morison, Collector of Bombay ; Mr. Playford Raynolds ; Mr. S. M. Edwards, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments ; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., Deputy Municipal Commissioner ; Mr. Ghelabhoy Hurridas ; Mr. J. Tate, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department ; Sirdar Oomer Jamal and Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha. A few minutes before the train started, his Excellency in company of his staff drove to the station, where on alighting, he was met by those present. The Governor was decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets by Sirdars Oomer Jamal and Cassum Mitha. After acknowledging the compliments and shaking hands with all, his Excellency entered the saloon attached to the train, which punctually left the station. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the battery to announce the departure. Dr. Martin, who had accompanied the Governor to Bombay, returned to Poona by the previous night's train.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 29.

The great International match between teams of twenty representing England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales took place for the National Challenge Trophy. Scotland has won the contest every year since 1889, and she has repeated her triumph, which places to her credit nine consecutive wins, and her fifteenth altogether since the Twenty Match was first established in 1877. England has won on seven occasions, but on two of them Scotland did not compete. Success has never yet come the way of either Wales or Ireland. It was not a particularly pleasant day for onlookers, as heavy rain showers fell intermittently, but it was highly favourable for good practice at the targets. The wind was a slight, steady breeze from the south and the light was perfect. At the 200 yards range England held her own, and, indeed, it was not till the final distance of 600 yards that the Scotsmen really forged ahead. Wales and Ireland were out of the running almost from the start. The totals of the teams at the close of the 200 yards range were :—Scotland 633, England 628, Wales 619, and Ireland 617. Corp. Tatlow, of the English team, who was shooting at Target 3 of Butt 5, unfortunately aimed at Target 2 and got a bull's-eye. Under the rigid rules which govern the competition this shot was not allowed. But for Tatlow's mistake the English and Scottish totals would have been the same. Duolop and Rodger, of the Scotish team, alone made the "possible" at this distance, but several other men dropped 1 point only, one of the scores of 34 points being Sergt. Fulton, of the Queen's Westminster, an ex-Queen's Prizeman. At 500 yards England pulled up 5 points, making 657 to Scotland's 652. This made England and Scotland level with aggregates to date of 1,285 points each, while Wales's aggregate was 1,258, and Ireland 1,227. At 600 yards the Scotsmen shot even better than they had done at the shorter distances. Indeed, when the shoot was little more than half finished it became apparent that Scotland was once more running away with the Trophy. It was a great performance, the entire Scottish Twenty scoring 657 points at the long range out of a possible of 700.

Everything combined to render the Goodwood meeting less attractive than usual this year. The accident to the Prince of Wales and the absence of the Princess deprived the gathering of the chief social feature, while the accidents of training and other mishaps, such as the epidemic of coughing which has necessitated the withdrawal of all the Kingsclere two-year-olds, have reduced the number of competitors for all the principal events of the week. To make matters worse, there is a violent outbreak of typhoid at Chichester, the chief town in the neighbourhood, through which the great majority of the visitors to Goodwood must perforce pass and at which most of those who have business to transact in connection with the meeting have been in the habit of staying. It could not, therefore, be regarded as anything like a "record" day, for the lawn of the Grand Stand was certainly not so crowded as it often has been, though there appeared to be little difference in the Members' Stand, the paddock, or the plantation, beneath the shade of which the luncheons, always so picturesque a feature at Goodwood, are spread. There were not, perhaps, quite so many guests staying at Goodwood House as is usually the case, for, in addition to the Prince and Princess of Wales, several who rarely fail to be of the party, such as Earl Cadogan, the Earl and Countess of Lucan, the Earl of Chesterfield, and Sir Frederick Johnstone, were missing ; but the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Herrmann of Saxe-Weimar were all present, and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Wolverton, Viscount and Viscountess Curzon, Lady Alice Stanley, Lord Charles Montagu, and Lady St. Oswald are among the guests for the week of Mr. and Mrs. William James at West Dean Park, though the Duke of Devonshire was unable to be present owing to the meeting of the Cabinet in London. Other houses in the neighbourhood are also full of guests, and it is hardly necessary to say that most of the leading owners of horses were present, together with not a few foreigners of note, for whom Goodwood has always been a favourite meeting-place.

The past few days in a cricketing sense have been the greatest of all the year. We have had Mr. Grace's jubilee match at Lord's, a match which finished in so gloriously exciting a fashion four minutes before time on Wednesday night. That game in itself would lend distinction to any season, and it will certainly live in cricket annals as a memorable encounter—memorable because of the man to whom it was, as it were, dedicated, and memorable, too, because of the play itself. Many cricketers, we are sure, would have given a good deal to see the play during those last three hours on Wednesday. No one doubted when the Gentlemen began their second innings that the result would be a draw. Though batting on a worn wicket, it seemed certain that the chosen of our English batsmen could defend themselves for so short a space of time. Grace, much bruised about the hand with the knocks he had received in the first innings, and with a lame foot in the bargain, sent in his young braves in front of him. He surely never dreamt of such a series of disasters as happened. Stoddart fell early on, but Jackson and MacLaren played for a while in capital form, and runs came quickly to the bat. The Lancashire captain—we trust yet to see him in that position this season, though its period now is well advanced—was out in an unfortunate way just when things looked well with him. And now Jackson went, and the wounded Grace in his tent must have begun to feel just a trifle uneasy. It was clear that J. T. Hearne, who knows the Lord's ground as does no other bowler, had found just that broken bit of turf whereon to place his ball which is at once the joy of the man who attacks and the dismay of him who defends.

Townsend did fairly well before he succumbed to the most successful bowler of our day, but Sammy Woods could only make nine and Captain Wynyard four. Lockwood took Mason for a "duck," and J. A. Dixon fell to Haigh for four. This was dreadfully rapid work. Now came forth a great figure to stem the tide of disaster. Grace, who had not thought of going in, limped down the pavilion steps and took his place at the wicket, and there was that look about him which said, clear as words, that could he only get one of two remaining partners to keep up his wicket he himself would stay the hour. But the first of the two quickly departed, and now only Kortright was left. Kortright did well where greater batsmen had failed. Grace was stern an safe, steady as a rock, paying small regard to runs which it was rather a pain to make, and which there was no object in making, while Kortright played in that quicker way which is the only one possible to him. Kortright it was on whom the bowlers chiefly exercised their cunning. Half-past six was sounded, and there was yet one half-hour left. The minutes crept on, the batsmen stood their ground, and the excited spectators, seeing the fingers of the clock getting very near to the seven, were full of hope that this last gallant stand of the old player and the young would prove successful. It was not to be, however, for Kortright was caught just four minutes before the call of time, Mr. Grace carrying out his bat after a heroic effort to save the game for his side.

There were no county matches in the early part of the week, owing to the general desire that the Gentlemen and Players match of this year should be in the fullest sense representative. But on Thursday county cricket was resumed, and on the firm grounds some huge scores have been knocked up. Three men have followed Tyldesley in reaching their thousand runs. F. S. Jackson is one, W. G. Grace another, and R. Abel the third. That any one of these men is so late in accomplishing the feat is evidence of the unfortunate whether which batsmen have experienced. No less than nine centuries were made in the last days of the week. A. J. L. Hill, for Hampshire against Surrey, made 199, the highest figure of the year. Grace, against the Nottinghamshire Eleven at Trent Bridge, ran up 168, and that total would have been very much larger—would have been, in fact, well over two hundred—had he not been handicapped in running by lameness. Young Eccles, for Lancashire against Leicestershire, made 139, the exact number made by F. S. Jackson against Somersetshire, and also the number made by William Gunn in the Geatlemen and Players match. C. J. Burnup with 131, Abel with 111, Brown of Leicestershire with 110, Lockwood with 109, and Perrin with 102 not out complete the list. The Lancashire and Leicestershire match ended, as every reader knows, in an easy victory for Lancashire. The feature of it was the batting of Eccles and Brown. Eccles will do great good to the Lancashire side. There is not the remotest doubt of his ability. He looks, and is, the cricketer to the finger-tips. His style of batting is beautiful. Though he might fail in a few matches to come (which is unlikely) one would not budge in his conviction of the great batting ability of Eccles. In the field it is a pleasure to watch him. Boundary after boundary does he save, and his returns are fast and clean.

The race for the Wingfield Sculls, which trophy carries with it the amateur championship of the Thames, was rowed on July 25 between Putney and Mortlake, the contestants being H. T. Blackstaffe, of Vesta Rowing Club, Putney (the holder), and B. Hunting Howell, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The Cantab was the favourite, but Blackstaffe went off at the start, led three lengths through Hammer-smith Bridge (time 8m. 53s.), and was that distance ahead at Barnes Bridge (time 19m. 23s.). The race ten looked a certainty for the holder, but Howell spurted well at the top of Mortlake Brewery ; and Blackstaffe, who was dead beaten, stopped through sheer exhaustion four lengths from the winning-post. Howell then got in front, and drifted past the winning-post three and a-half lengths ahead, in the record time of 22m. 57s. The winner was also thoroughly rowed out. The previous best time was Vivian Nickall's 23m. 30s. in 1894.

Golf has hitherto been something of a failure socially, for, as it was suggested last week, the fortunes of a match cannot be watched comfortably from a deck chair, and it is difficult to bring the game within the scope of a garden party. Of all games to be watched perhaps the country cricket match is the best. Here the stylish methods of the supercilious schoolboy may be contrasted with that great primitive stroke between square-leg and mid-on which, by the irony of evolution, is absolutely eliminated from the repertory of the accomplished batsman, and here, under the trees, fathers and mothers, and even grandmothers, may take their share in all but the merely physical part of the entertainment. Unhappily golf provides no place whatever for old ladies. The young woman has invaded the game, has, indeed, pretty well taken possession of it, but the young woman already plays far too large a part in the affairs of the world. The unfortunate misogynist, driven from the lawn tennis ground by the flutter of ribbons, thought himself secure in the "dour" game of golf, but he is not, and must go elsewhere. The women are not satisfied to remain about the clubhouse taking part in putting and approaching competitions, they insist—and who shall prevent them ?—on measuring their capacity over the long course. They will take things seriously, and it really appears that they will have to be taken seriously too. I understand that the good woman player drives as far as a moderate male golfer, and in putting and approaching they have little to learn.

Golf, then, is woman's opportunity in sport. She cannot play at cricket, which calls primarily for strength and endurance, though she may play at playing at cricket with broomsticks and left-handed gentlemen, which is just as good, and even at lawn tennis few women can, in our time, develop the activity necessary for first-rate play. At golf, however, on courses that are not too long, there seems no reason why she should not become formidable. Tired of mere spectatorship she has taken up the business with energy and determination. Perhaps the match of the future will be Men vs. Women, though the men must not insist on brutally long courses like St. Andrews. I hope that the women will win ; but I wish that the mothers and grandmothers could be brought in somewhere. Perhaps they will be induced to play presently.

Are we really to have the halfpeny ball ? If so, what becomes of maponite ? The "Scotsman" seems to speak seriously of the possibility of it. Gelatine and lead do not sound very attractive components, but no fanciful objections will stand in the way of a business like ball. A marble statue at St. Andrews would be a suitable tribute to the man who produces the wished-for cheap ball. We may all be grateful to Mr. Hutchinson for giving the weight of his authority to the conservative and reasonable side in the matter of the "honour." It seems hardly credible that anyone should wish to amend the present custom by tossing for the honour at every teeing ground, but the alternative by which the winner of the last hole should take the choice of the first or second shot seems equally unnecessary. This is the unfortunate result of bringing a number of fresh and eager intelligences into the game. They all want to do something, to alter something, and really there is very little that need be altered. We all continue to find much matter for gossip in the Vardon vs. Park match, which has not, and seemingly will not come off. Whether Park should have accepted the modified terms, whether Vardon should have made a further concession—these are the points that are eagerly debated. Meanwhile first-rate golfers play their matches from time to time without making any fuss about it, and nobody takes the slightest interest in them.

A correspondent writes :—"I was going over the St. Andrews course on Whit-Friday last, and my caddie told me a rather laughable incident which had occurred on the previous day. Skirting the road near the station-master's garden a large shed, with an iron roof, has been recently erected, and it is within the bounds of the links. Now a player pulled his drive, and his ball landed on the roof of the shed and ran into the gutter, and stuck there. He had to mount the roof and play it off !"

A correspondent has raised a novel point concerning cycle chains, somewhat akin to the advice not to gear a wheel exactly twice or thrice, lest the strain and wear should be borne unequally. He finds that his chain crackles, after he has taken it off, cleaned it, and replaced it, and he thinks that it has worn unevenly, because it is 51 links long and his front chain wheel contains 17 teeth, the argument being that the same links engage with the same teeth, causing exceptional wear, or rather, I suppose, wear that makes particular teeth engage more comfortably, so to speak, with particular links. To obviate this he has removed a link, but is only half of his difficulty, because he now has 50 links with an eight-toothed back wheel, and again the links and cogs engage similarly every four revolutions. Perhaps the simplest way to eliminate this trouble, if such it be, would be to use a chain of 53 links, 53 being a prime number, and therefore equally ringing the changes on any combination of chain wheels. But I think my correspondent would have a simpler solution if his teeth and links are so worn, in making trial when he refitted the chain, to see that the chain was on its correct tooth.

A cycling postman, a little late with the mails, ran for a few miles on the footpath, but his excuse was not taken, nor did the old plea for being without a light, urged by a volunteer, that he was on duty under orders, suffice to procure remission of his fine. Postmen and soldiers, regular or volunteer, are not exempt from the Local Government Act or the Highway Act when mounted on machines.

RETURN OF THE DISABLED STEAMER CASHMERE.

The s. s. Cashmere (Captain G. Souter,) belonging to Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, which was disabled on the 1st instant, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning, brought in tow by the s. s. Naseri, of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Company. The latter vessel left here on the 12th instant at 4 p.m., for the Persian Gulf, when she got about 60 miles off Bombay she sighted the disabled steamer at about 1-45 a.m., on Saturday morning. The s s Cashmere seeing the lights of the vessel sent up rockets to attract her attention, which were replied to by the Naseri, and the vessel stopped. Being a dark night she could not approach the damaged steamer but at day break Captain Raffin, passed a hawser to the disabled steamer under great difficulty and commenced towing her. But the hawser parted three times and great difficulty was experienced on account of the heavy weather. However, Captain Raffin succeeded in surmounting all obstacles and brought the vessel into Bombay harbour safely, at about 4-45 a.m. yesterday, anchoring opposite the Custom house about 5 miles from shore. Captain Raffin and his officers deserve great credit for bringing the vessel in harbour safely under such trying circumstances. The s. s. Bahaduri, which was sent on Monday night in search of the disabled Steamer returned to harbour on Saturday being unsuccessful in finding the Cashmere on the course indicated by the s. s. Clanshaw, although the Bahaduri made a diligent search for over four days. I seen the Cashmere drifted from her course as she was trying to make to the port under canvas, an attempt in which she was unsuccessful.

The Cashmere will probably be towed into dry dock to-day and the s. s. Naseri, will leave for her destination to-day or tomorrow.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, August 10.

Speculation here as to the next Viceroy and the little mild excitement over the perennial Russian scare and the fighting in Jandol, has been broken this week by the news of the tragic murder of the two witnesses in the Goordial Singh case. It is like a chapter out of the history of the Middle Ages, this story of crime, and people have been asking each other what things are coming to when such deeds are possible. As a matter of fact, however, the case is not quite so simple as it looks, and the authorities are naturally reticent, for until the culprits are safe in the clutches of the law the clues which exist must necessarily remain undisclosed. Meantime a good deal of interest attaches to the decision which has been come to in the original case, which is expected to be published this week, when we shall no doubt know more.

Thursday saw a very pleasant dance, the second this season, given at the Town Hall by the United Service Club. This was followed on Friday by a performance of the *White Elephant*, at the Gaiety, in which some rather considerable changes had to be introduced, owing to domestic bereavement which prevented Mrs. Deane's continuing to take the part of Lady Gwendoline she had played so well. To fill her place Mrs. Strachey took the leading character, and Mrs. Perkin's came in to fill the miner one of Emily Rawston thus rendered vacant. The result was unexpectedly successful Mrs. Strachey's conception of Lady Gwendoline being capital, while her mimicry of Mrs. Deane's air and manner creating a good deal of amusement. Mrs. Perkin's also made a capital Emily Rawston and it was only a pity that it was decided not to run the piece its full number of nights.

The same afternoon took place a children's concert at the Town Hall in which some of the little ones acquitted themselves remarkably, the performance being enriched by two charming songs perfectly rendered by Mrs. Cleland Scott, and another by Mr. Waterfield, who had lent their very able services to assist the entertainment. On Monday was another of Herr Von Waldthausen's delightful dances at Rothney castle, and to-night Mrs. Mackenzie entertained a large number of guests at a similar function in that charming house The Crags.

The United Service Institute too has not been idle, the council having arranged Kriegspiel to be played there next Saturday, while this afternoon Colonel Rundall delivered a very interesting lecture in the same place on the exploits of Moseley's Guerilla Cavalry in the American War of 1861-65. Colonel Rundall contented himself with telling the now famous story of how these dashing and well led Rangers succeeded in harassing the invading army of the north, cutting communications, destroying supplies, upsetting trains and keeping the enemy constantly on the watch, and necessitating their withdrawing thousands of men from their fighting line to guard their vulnerable flanks. He pointed out, however, the possibilities which exist for the useful employment of irregular cavalry on somewhat similar lines in connection with the Indian army, and the same suggestion was amplified in the remarks made by Sir Edwin Collen and General Elliot. The proposal is specially *a propos* at the present time, just after a campaign in which the splendid possibilities of infantry scouts has been so strikingly demonstrated, and Colonel Rundall who himself belongs to a Gurkha regiment has succeeded in making a suggestion to the cavalry, which votaries of "Parme blanche" may be able to develop as usefully, as some of his own branch of the service have done in connection with Gurkha Skirmishers in the Tirah campaign. Colonel Moseley of his lecture, is still alive in his home in the Southern States, where the memory in his home in the Southern States where the memory of his successful and well judged daring remains as green as ever. It is no distant and far fetched example which has been set before us, therefore, and General Elliot's criticism to the effect that Moseley's exploits were as much due to his adversaries' ineptitude as to his own powers, nevertheless the matter is deserving of the most careful attention. Ineptitude and mistakes are to be met with in every campaign,—witness what was heard in the very sanctum of the United Service Institute itself a few short weeks ago—and the side that wins is that which knows best how to turn these shortcomings in the enemy to its own advantage.

THE BOMBAY HOUNDS.

THE NEW MASTER.

Three months' more and we shall once again be following hounds across the Salsettee country. Meantime, writes our sporting correspondent, the question uppermost in the minds of all hunting men is—who is going to hunt hounds ? By the sad death of the late M. F. H., the Hunt is without a Master and the post is likely to be a difficult one to fill. A retired Colonel has been approached on the subject but unfortunately there is likely to be a hitch. An outsider and the Bombay Hounds don't seem to go together somehow ; but who is there amongst the men who follow hounds fitted for the job ? Putting aside the three "past Masters" who still go to the hunt, I think I could name one or two of the younger members who are capable of hunting hounds and doing credit to them, but the objection would be raised that they are too young. The experiment of a young Master has been tried in Poona this season, and I don't see why it shouldn't be repeated in Bombay. The office of M. F. H. to the Bombay Hounds is not all "beer and skittles." The training of hounds from the time they land until the hunting season begins, a period of about six weeks is responsible, probably more than anything else, for the good sport which is enjoyed during the season, and that training necessitates the Master giving up all his spare time to the hounds. Up at four every morning and the weary jog jog along the road is not relished by any man unless his heart is in the game. The Master is tied down if he is going to bring his hounds fit, and well in hand, to the first meet of the season. Very few men who hunt realise how much their sport depends on the self denying propensities of the Master. The delights of attending the great social functions of Bombay have to be given up. Dinners on Malabar Hill, or dances at the Yacht Club cannot produce a vast amount of amusement to the man who has to get up at four the next morning, and the question is how many men in Bombay could tear themselves away from the pleasures of Society ? I suppose if an outsider could do so, a Bombay man could, though of course it goes without saying that he must be keen. Look at the other side of the question. Suppose an outsider did take over hounds for this season, and for the sake of argument, suppose at the end of the season he transferred himself somewhere else, would the Bombay Hunt be any better off for a Master in 1899-1900 ? If hounds are going to be kept going in Bombay and I am sure that all who follow them will agree that it is absolutely essential that they should be, it is necessary that someone, be he young or old, learn the art of kennel management and how to hunt hounds. The former is far easier to learn than the latter, but whoever is made M. F. H. can always be sure that he will receive the support of the field, and, if he will only listen to the advice of the men who have made Bombay Hounds what they are, he will stand a good chance of turning into an excellent Master himself. It is good news to bear that Bell is once more coming out to look after hounds. He is an excellent man in the kennel and though his weight is against him being in the first flight, his knowledge of the country is so good that no matter how fast "the beauties" go, Bell is generally there in time to give the final "Who-o-o-p." He has been a good servant to the hunt as Walter Bell, and it will be a sad day when he decides to come out no more. The purchase of the new pack is being undertaken by Mr. Remington, and it is certain that there is no man in Bombay, or for the matter of that in India, who knows more about hounds than he does, and whatever else we may be short of this year, we are sure to have a good pack. Thus we have two known quantities, Bell and the pack and an unknown quantity—the Master. Let us hope that he won't be unknown very long and that when we once more muster at Santa Cruz for the opening meet, matters may have adjusted themselves to the satisfaction of everybody.

Since writing the above, I have learnt that Mr. D. N. Graham has been asked to take up the Mastership and what is more to the point, he has consented to do so. History repeats itself, for Mr. D. N. Graham's father was for many years associated with the Bombay Hounds. The new Master is a nice riding weight, keen as mustard, and very popular. The unknown quantity has revealed itself and no better man could have been chosen to fill the post.

BHIL DACOITS IN AURUNGABAD.

WHOLESALE CRIME AND OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, August 11.

Mr. C. Hankin, C.I.E., Inspector-General of H. H. the Nizam's Police who is now at Aurungabad, has sent in a most sensational report of the depredations, and arrests of several gangs of Bhil dacoits in the Aurungabad District. He leads off with an account of a desperate encounter between the Police and the dacoits which took place on the 11th May last, which he believes would have ended in a complete massacre of the Police had they not been armed with snider carbines, and a large party of Arabs and Rohillas not come to the rescue in time. Had the Police been armed with the worn-out muzzle loaders that now do service as muskets, their destruction was assured. Luckily the tables were turned on the Bhils who suffered severely. It was purely accidental, declares Mr. Hankin, that two women and a child were shot in the engagement. If the Bhils insist on travelling about the country with their wives and children for the purpose of committing dacoity, murder, extortion, etc., and resisting by force of arms, all attempts at arrest, they must be prepared for stronger measures than have hitherto been resorted to, and more especially when they are the first to attack, as on this and other occasions, and their women-folk help in loading and firing also. The gang varied in strength from 40 or 50 to 100, and was headed by a man named Bholaji, alias Ittah, Madha Rao and Doutia, who passed off as an Arab, Bhil and Maharatta alternately. This man's wife was armed and freely used her gun. Bholaji was originally a resident of Karjat where he committed several dacoities and then came across the Nizam's border. The gang when encountered was found in possession of flags for signalling, and with the signs made by these flags, they hid or retreated as was necessary at the time. On the night of 11th May, different parties of Police, Rohillas and Arabs, were despatched from Pachor, and confronted the dacoits early in the morning, before it was light, after marching ten miles, the fight then took place. The Police, divided in three parties were marching on, not being quite sure where the gang was, when the Bhils fired on the party and killed a Jemadar. It was then quite dark and they fired presumably on hearing the horse's hoofs. A Rohilla Jewan was also hit and killed on the spot, and another Policeman's horse shot under him. The Police too fired, but apparently without doing much damage. As daylight appeared, the Bhils made for the hills near-by, and here they were attacked in force by Police Rohillas and Arabs. During the fight, the Bhils kept up the shout of "Bholaji ki-Jai (victory to Bholaji), Bholaji made his gang believe that bullets fired between his flags, melted to water and did no harm, but the gang has now discovered to their cost what a broken reed they leant on. The gang is now practically done for. Sixty-four have been arrested and sixteen killed ; fourteen are said to be still at large, but all are scattered. Some of them, in their confessions stated that it was Dholaji's intention, if his luck lasted, to attack the Aurungabad Jail, and release all the prisoners, and had not stringent measures been promptly adopted, this design would probably have been accomplished.

It will be instructive to quote a few of the exploits committed by the Bhils to their profit and amusement, but needless to say to the general fear and annoyance of the public. Bholaji's gang, then sixty odd strong, first made a raid on Boregoan, in which place they looted twelve houses and set fire to one. After this dacoity, they went on to Algwan, where the police succeeded in arresting thirty-three of them. These thirty-three had joined for the occasions only and were not the regular outlaw gang, which fled to Parbhani and had an encounter with the Police in the hills of Soali, where one Policeman and one Rohilla were wounded, while the rest retreated. During the next week, the Police managed to arrest at intervals some eleven men of this lot. From Parbhani, the gang made for the Ahmiral Hill and encamped there. The Police came upon them, and had a brush, both parties firing on each other, but without any damage being done. One Arab got separated and was taken away, by the Bhils, kept a prisoner all night shut up in cave. In the morning, they relieved him of all his weapons and released him. From here, the gang went to Majlegoan, where they committed a dacoity and fired on a Jemadar and two Jawans, and made them beat a retreat. Here we quote the report :—

The gang then passed on to Nandi hill, and from there on the 12th fell on the village of Katkher and caught Ittoba Bhil, Heeria Bhil, Yadia Bhil, and Ramchender, bound them and took them away outside the village, and after formally passing sentence on them ordered them all to be beheaded. The captives, however, managed to escape, but Ramchender was ridden down, attacked with swords, killed, and his head afterwards severed from his body. The reason for the attack was that he was a Police informer ; whilst the gang were employed with these 4, some 8 Bhil women and 2 men plundered their houses and took away all they possessed. The 33 men already mentioned as arrested in the Boregaon dacoity were arrested on the information given by this very Ramchender ; hence their revenge and after they killed him they made it known that all informers would be treated in the same manner. They returned to Ahirmal Hill and halted there three days, during which time they committed three high way robberies, one of the cases being that in which a Jamadar and two Jewans of the Peshkar's Ilaka (of Thana Selgaon, Taluka Partur) were robbed. They tore off the Jamadar's and Jewan's belts, took one uniform from a Jewan and tore off the purdah from the face of

of Rs. 130 they were released. The reason for this action was

TO INSPIRE FEAR,

because one Peeraji Bhil of this village was concerned in a dacoity and the Police were working his arrest through these men, when he escaped and he got the gang to come and administer this punishment and fine. All this will show how they attempted to overawe the Government, and had this gang not been disposed of when it was, it is easy to imagine what pitch of "zoolum" it would have arrived at. They beat the Kawargaon Patel and two others very severely, and dragged them off to Dhupkhera some miles away. They I arrested Rajaram, Pahwari, Eknath Kotwall Patel, and Sakaram Malli Patel, and took them in charge of a guard with drawn swords to their jungle haunt and kept them from early morning till 4 p.m. and then released them on payment of Rs. 110, and later on also relieved a Government Revenue Sowar of his sword but eventually gave it back. 75 of them came to Kondur, and took away the Patwari and Patel under guard and released them on payment of Rs. 160. They visited Dawarwadi, sent for Hatwaji "lohar" son of Limbaiee, and on his refusing to come they arrested him through Somia Bhil, Jagira of the village, and made him come and set him to work with his grindstone to sharpen all their swords. After this Somia joined the gang for a time; this Somia is a notoriously bad character and has long been suspected by the Police.

MIDNIGHT REVELRY.

The gang numbering 125 went and put up in the jungles of Myagaon and Appagaon. On the 2nd day they went to Goptwadi; on 3rd to Andegaon Taluka Patan. On 4th they went to Nowgang Jagir and sent for Rs. 5,000 from the Patel of the village who replied that the Jagirdar had been written to; so they went on to Bheea Mandwa Jagir, and here also demanded money; but hearing that there were a lot of Rohillas in the village ready to attack them they moved on to Bhanoori which they reached at 2 p.m. The Patel of Bheea Mandwa did them the honour of presenting Bhagojee's son with a puggree and one to Bhalojee. At Bhamis they ordered the payment of Rs. 200; the Patel promised to give it in the morning and meanwhile supplied goats, dhall, &c. In the evening the Bhilis sent for a lot of "Kolatnis" (prostitutes) and had a dance and made the women whom they had caught at different villages join in the dance, the Bhils themselves joining in the singing and playing; many of them had instruments. That night the party was joined by 19 Bhils from Sheogaon Taluka of Nagar District, who went back early in the morning after the party broke up and before Police arrived. In this village they held court and decided a case in which a Kunbi presented Bhagojee with a petition complaining that a certain man was giving him much trouble. A "diher" was despatched to fetch the accused, he was tried, beaten with shoes and fined Rs. 5 which Bhagojee pocketed. Every attempt had previously been made to get these men in but they refused to come. The Talukdar wrote to them; the Amin wrote; the Tehsildar wrote saying that if they had any complaint they had better come in; but all proved of no avail. Amongst those arrested some of them have confessed that Bhagoji sent back word to say that he had

POWDER AND SHOT READY FOR ANY ONE

who wished to come, but that they had no intention of coming in. From villages where food and goats were taken by force, villagers were made to come and cook the food for the whole gang, and supply pots, baskets, etc., free; and when the food was cooked the villagers were made first to taste it for fear that poison might have been mixed, so also with the water and liquor. Sentries were always on duty in the gang. There is another gang about 15 strong under Govinda Bhil of the Nagar District of the Kathgaon village that has yet to be accounted for. Govinda is a notorious "badmash." Another gang of 7 or 8 under the brothers Jeewa and Beewa, who chiefly move about in the Bijapur Taluka. There is a woman in the gang, wife of Gangia, said to be an A-1 shot, and one who always accompanies her husband in all dacoities. I hope to get this lot before long. Gangia belongs to the Khandesh District. This gang is the remnants of a large one recently broken up by our Police which was headed by Pandia, better known as Pandia Subedar. In his time the gang was 70 odd strong. Last year Jeewa had a row with Pandia's own wife with whom Jeewa was in love, and one night when husband and wife were asleep Jeewa,

SHOT THEM BOTH SIDE BY SIDE.

The woman recovered, but Pandia died instantly. After this Jeewa fell in love with the wife of one Narsa Bhil and killed him also and buried his body in English Territory. When Pandia was in command last year the gang committed dacoities so far as our information goes, and possibly more:—(1) Bainsmal in which Rs. 835 was stolen; (2) Dhekoo (British Territory), Rs. 550; (3) Palker, Rs. 300; (4) Bhokergaon (British Territory) Rs. 1,000; (5) Mansapur, Rs. 233-2 (6) Walland, Rs. 556; (7) Waki, Rs. 21-6; (8) Jahoor, Rs. 1-12-6; (9) Kandalia, Rs. 2,856; (10) Chincholi, Rs. 1,525; (11) Serai Waki, Rs. 10; (12) Oopla, Rs. 970-10-6; (13) Mukalwadgaon, Rs. 1,570-3-6; (14) Chikalgaon, Rs. 150. Some 19 or 20 of this gang had a brush with the Police. They shot and killed a sowar's horse and one men wounded and arrested one man by name Pandia II.; the rest all got away except a woman who was caught; her name was Gangu and she was in Pandia's keeping.

In addition to the above the following are a few exploits committed by this gang or members of it:—Dagru Bhil caught one Jumki, a Kanarin of Lasoor, and kept her for a month. She was a married woman. There was one Dheo Singh Bhil, a Police informer, he was killed by Bheewa and Wadia, two members of the gang, for giving information. Dagria Bhil, informer, was also murdered by Wadia, and Ramjai for giving us information. Dudia, Kanoo, and Kondia of Keranjikhera were employed as informers by the Thugi and Dacoity. On their way back to their village one day they were arrested by the gang and taken before Pandia, who first ordered them to be killed, then the order was changed that it would be better to take blood only, so Dudia's ear, nose, and one figer was cut off and the dacoit's flags soaked in the blood only; the other two were beaten and all were relived of their weapons and

TIED TO TREES, HEAD DOWNWARDS

and left, whilst the gang went off promising to come back and behead them. The branch to which Kanoo was tied gave way and he fell and then released the others and all three bolted. Some seven or eight of the gang visited Kondalgaon and took away P's (name omitted) niece and kept her for 10 days, and dishonoured her; the parents through shame would not come forward in Court. From the village of Koli they took away a young unmarried girl, daughter of a Mahratta; several of them dishonoured her and let her go. At Karj they surrounded and caught a Police Amin and beat him. When caught and challenged, the Court gave them three months for this! This gang now consists of 7 to 10 men. Forty have been arrested and convict d. Of the 40 men of this gang arrested by the Police the following aggregate sentences have been awarded:—Wadia, life; Ramsya, brother of Jeewa and Bheeva, life; Govinda, Bagria, Patru, own brothers of Wadia, 27, 32 and 18 years respectively; Balia, son-in-law of Wadia, 23 years; Lal Shah, 17 years; Tema, 22 years; Peelia, 25 years; Doria, 25 years; Pandia, 10 years; Beekan, 18 years; Bhaoria, 28 years; Kondia, 15 years; Seewa, pending; Gopala, 10 years; Seoram, 10 years; Dagria, 10 years; Isram, 14 years; Bhikia, 17 years; Naria, 17 years; Gyanoo, 6 years; Ballia, 27 years; Gomia, 18 years; Arjuna, 13 years; Panda, 17 years; Mypathi, 17 years; Ballia, 17 years; Leeman, pending; Bhooba, 3 years; Raoji, 5 years; Bapaji, 5 years; Mutlia, 5 years; Ittlia, 5 years; Hanmanta, 5 years; Beevan, 5 years; Dasria, 5 years, Yema, 3 years; Kondia, 3 years; Ballia, 3 years.

There are now 45 men of the first gang pending trial for Boregaon dacoity and other serious offences already enumerated. The number of prisoners in the Aurungabad jail was 330 convicted and 124 under trial. Of these 84 were Bhils amongst the convicted and 33 amongst the under-trials and besides these there are 12 in Police custody.

YOUNG ARAKAN.

The "Arakan News" publishes lengthy reports of two football matches. One was between a team called "Curie" and a team described as "Calcutta Wanderers": The play ground was covered with a good number of spectators in Mr. Shwe-Tha's compound, and it is worthy of notice that Mr. Tun Than kicked the ball off into the air with such a force that it was met with no less appreciation. Next Mr. Kyaw Min, Mr. Rai Phow and Mr. Ah Doe have shown their skill and vehemence in the play. On the whole the spectacle was really a pleasing one, notwithstanding the downpour of rains in torrents and the consequent humidity of the atmosphere. It is hoped that the gallant Court association will not suffer this signal defeat in the hands of the Calcutta Wanderers and they may challenge the latter in a fair weather combat. But what cares 'David pitting against Goliah?' It is nearly deafening for one to stand and witness the boisterous acclamations amidst the hustle and bustle of the combatants to win the goal, and also to notice with sympathy some of them fallen in the quagmire, which caused them to get bespattered with mud from head to foot, and to gaze with admiration on some of the knights tossing up their caps into the air and some leaping on the mire with their heads topsy-turvy, all these are but the manifestations of joy on the part of the Calcutta Wanderers at the announcement of their exulting victory."

The second match was between the Bar and the High School. The chronicler tells us "the arena is indeed spacious and beautiful to afford the reception of the number of eager spectators that came to witness the issue of the battle." The battle was fought and its close is thus recorded: "The time being up as the clock in yonder tower indicated the hour of 6½ p. m. the referee made a signal, which ended in a happy termination of a drawn match."

The same paper has a paragraph headed "A Cow-Murder." It says:—"Who murders this cow belonging to Gurumani of Mawli quarter, we are unable to say, but it is a fact that this animal was penetrated into her side with a spear. This is indeed horrible to all. The cow is dead in Yangyi quarter and investigations were made by the police as to the actual murderer."

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. Y. M. C. A.

The ground was in excellent condition when these two teams met on Saturday, but after the Cricket we have witnessed during last week the game fell rather flat. It was chiefly remarkable for the fact that the Gymkhana won by three wickets. It is the first time they have placed a match to their credit this season, and though, everyone was glad to see them win it must be said that the Y. M. C. A. are not the eleven they used to be. Ward who used to play for the Gymkhana last year is in Bombay for a few days and appeared in the team on Saturday. He played an excellent innings of 29 not out and dismissed two of the Y. M. C. A. by catches. Stephens also played a good innings for the Gymkhana, though he, might have exercised a little more patience and stayed at the wickets longer. For the Y. M. C. A. Mason and Lynn played useful inniugs. The latter Club having won the toss sent in Mason and Smith to face the bowling of Baker and Wilson. Both batsmen started well and 10 was soon hoisted on the board, but Smith's life was suddenly cut short by Wilson who clean bowled him (13-1-7). Lynn took his place and started well by putting Wilson to the boundary for 4. A single from Mason off Baker followed, and then Lynn hit the latter bowler for 4 to leg, and followed it up by, cutting him for a triplet being 20 up on the board. A couple more threes and by the same batsman and a 2 from Mason brought on Ward in place of Wilson. The new bowler sent down a maiden and then Mason sent a very warm chance to Baker which was not held and 40 was soon afterwards hoisted. Vines was given a chance with the ball in place of Baker and the change proved successful as in his third over he effected a separation by clean bowling Mason, The retiring batsman had played a useful innings of 29. (57-2-29). Stevens took his place and put Vines away for four and again for a single before the over was finished. Wilson took over the ball from Ward once more, and Stevens put him through the slips for a single, and banged the first ball of Vine's next over to the boundary for 4. In attempting to treat the second in a similar manner he was caught by Holland at point, after making a lively 10 (67-3-10). Clarke now joined Lynn but his life was short and after driving Wilson for a 4 and putting Vines away for a couple he was caught off the latter bowler at mid on (77-4-6). Herbert filled the vacancy but immediately lost the services of Lynn who let out at once from Wilson but failed to get enough beef behind it and was caught at mid on. He had played very careful cricket for his 21 and it was a most useful innings (81-5-21). Downes, joined. Herbert and runs came fairly fast until 90 was reached when the former batsman was run out (90-6-4). Monahan joined Herbert but the latter in his eagerness to score jumped out to one from Vines and was stumped (96-7-11). Scott, Smith and Stewart were all disposed of in a very short space of time and the innings closed for 114. Vines being responsible for 6 wickets at a cost for 49 runs. The Gymkhana opened their innings with Holland and Stephens to the bowling of Herbert and Lynn. Runs came quickly and 20 was up before Holland returned one to the latter bowler and had to retire for 16 runs out of a total of 24. Back joined Stephens and the scoring became faster than ever Stephens being especially prominent. With 40 on the board Stevens lost the services of Back who returned one to Lynn which was held. Henderson joined Stephens and at once started hitting and with 50 up Clarke took over the ball from Lynn, and Stevens was given a trial in place of Herbert. The pace of the scoring was not checked and Henderson was hitting about him very freely but at 69 he got under one from Clarke and was well held in the deep field, Ward joined Stephens but only 8 runs had been added when the latter skying one from Clarke had to retire having placed 28 to his credit. Scott joined Ward but was caught and bowled by Clarke before, he could settle down. Macbeth filled the vacancy and some very lively cricket was witnessed, Ward being very much at home. Four followed four until the century was reached just after 5 o'clock. Five runs later Macbeth was clean bowled by Clarke (105-6-8). With 10 runs to make and four wickets to fall. Vines joined Ward, but with one run short of the number required, the new comer was run out in attempting a short one, (114-7-5). Muirhead went in with one run to get to win and put the issue beyond doubt by hanging Clarke for 3, the Gymkhana thus winning a good match by 3 wickets. The following are the scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

F A Mason, b Vines	29
A L Smith, b Wilson	7
E S Lynn, c Scott, b Wilson	21
S Stevens, c Holland, b Vines	10
F J Clarke, c Scott, b Vines	6
A J Herbert, st Muirhead, b Vines	14
T S Downes, run out	4
A Monahan, c Ward, b Vines	7
H Scott, st Muirhead, b Vines	9
E D Smith, c Ward, b Vines	0
L Stewart, not out	3
Extras	7
Total	114

GYMKHANA.

Capt Holland, c and b Lynn	16
L B Stephens, c Monahan, b Clarke	28
Lieut Heck, R N, c and b Lynn	10
Lieut Henderson, R N, c Mason, b Clarke	16
A J Ward, not out	29
W H Scott, c and b Clarke	3
T B Macbeth, b Clarke	8
Lieut Vines, R I M, run out	5
A Muirhead, not out	8
J Baker, W Wilson, did not bat	
Extras	8
Total for 7 wickets	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS,

Y. M. C. A.

	O	M	R	W
Baker	8	1	24	0
Wilson	16	2	33	3
Ward	4	2	6	0
Vines	13	1	47	6

GYMKHANA.

Herbert	15	2	34	0
Lynn	12	1	31	2
Clarke	14	6	33	4
Stevens	5	0	23	0

MILITARY NEWS.

Major F. C. Annesley, Royal Fusiliers, will be relieved of his duties as Commandant Colaba Depot, on Friday, the 19th instant, and will proceed to England to join the 3rd Battalion of his Regiment.

Lieutenant J. H. Dickson, D. A. C. G., assistant to the Commissariat Store Keeper General, at present in Poona, going through a Veterinary Course, is transferred from Bombay to Poona as assistant to the Chief Commissariat Officer.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN MADRAS.

PHILISTINES IN HINDU TEMPLES.

Mr. Rea, the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey in the Madras Presidency, reports that the whole of the out-of-door work last year was occupied with the survey of the great temples of Conjeveram. The largest and most important of the old Dravidian temples were completely surveyed and measurements were taken from some of the others. The buildings are well-known and survey reports would not be of much general interest.

Besides the Dravidian temples of Conjeeveram, there are a number of Pallava temples, and these Pallava temples represent

THE EARLIEST-KNOWN HINDU STRUCTURAL

ARCHITECTURE OF THE SOUTH,

and are profusely sculptured. They are contemporary with and in the same style as the caves of the Seven Pagodas; and succeed, in point of time, the Buddhist structures of the northern districts. Previously—with one exception—they were open to visitors, but, with the revival of Hinduism, the largest and most important of the temples is now closed except to Hindus, and—O Philistines of India!—the fine stone-sculptures are now completely

COATED WITH WHITEWASH AND PLASTER!!

Fortunately a survey of these Pallava temples was made several years ago, before this occurred,—fortunately indeed for it would now, says Mr. Rea, be impossible to do so, or even by appearances to guess the antiquity of the hidden carvings. Mr. Rea says that the present archæological interest of the temple has been completely destroyed, and the only advantage is that the plaster—till it falls off—will act as a preservative to the carvings for a few hundreds of years longer than would otherwise have been the case.

An official communique has been issued by the Punjab Government in the following terms: "The Government of India have concurred in the findings of the Commission appointed under Act 37 of 1850, to inquiry into the conduct of Sardar Gurdial Singh, Divisional Judge, and have dismissed him from the service of the Government with effect from August 8th.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	1	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	4	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	3	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	5	1	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	4	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	0	0
Hospitals	*2	6	11
Total	25	19	111
Same date last year	3	1	131

*One arrived ill from Purga in Bhiwndi by Jubbulpore mail train on 10th instant, and was directly taken from the Victoria Terminus to Lohana Hospital where he died on the 11th idem: the other came from Bhiwndi by rail alighting at Cooria. While travelling on foot via Sion he was detected by the medical examination staff at Sion Causeway and sent to Jullal Hospital.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	2	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	0	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	1	2	4
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	8
Total	19	11	99
Total plague deaths to date	31,022	26,603	
Same date last year	5	1	161

DAMAUN.

On Thursday, Lower Damaun showed a clean mortality bill as was also shown on the same date last year. On Friday there was one death from plague at Kharawadi while on the same date last year, there were three deaths from diseases other than plague. At Varkond there were four deaths from plague, three of the victims being machis and the fourth a Kamadia.—In compliance of the prayer of the telegram sent by Mr. Sorabji Manukji Damaunwala on behalf of the people of Lower Damaun to his Excellency the Governor-General of Portugues India, His Excellency wired on Thursday, requesting the Governor of Damaun to reinstate Dr. Fernandez as medical officer on plague duty at Lower Damaun. This has given great satisfaction to the people who have requested their leadger to thank the Governor-General for this prompt compliance with their wishes.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

ALLEGED CASES.

At an early hour yesterday morning, information reached the Fenwick Bazaar, Thana, that two natives were found dead and two more were in a dying state in No. 5, Municipal Office Street. Inspector Oakley with promptitude proceeded to this house, and on entering a dark gloomy-looking place, found a Hindu named Mattai and his wife Buggabuttee dead, and a boy named Jeysuri, aged four years, and another Hindu, Ram Surup, in a comatose condition. The Inspector lost no time in having the two latter removed to the Plague Ward Hospital in Jaun Bazaar Street, and at once communicated with the Health Department as to the removal of the dead bodies. From inquires instituted on the spot, it was ascertained that deceased were living in Raj Chand Roy's Street—that hotbed of decease—where a son of theirs named Deoki had died after seven days' illness from fever. Besides this lad, 14 others had died in the same bustee, while in these premises the second son of the deceased, named Ram Saran, was attacked with fever. This led the family to leave, and they proceeded to Baraputtee in the Jorabagan Section of the town, where, after the lapse of three or four days, Ram Saran also died. Both the deceased then contracted fever while at Baraputtee five or six days ago. On Tuesday it would appear Mattai, accompanied by Jai Seree and Ram Surup, came into town and put up at No. 5 Municipal Office Street, and the woman Buggamattee followed them on Wednesday night. Yesterday morning, as stated above, the couple were found dead. Dr. Clemow was the first of the plague doctors to arrive on the scene and examine the bodies of the deceased, taking the blood serum from both. Dr. Chambers followed, and both doctors pronounced the cases to be of suspected plague. The police had some difficulty in removing the dead bodies for cremation. The relatives suddenly decamped through fear, and had to be brought back again by the police. It was not till a late hour yesterday evening that arrangements had been completed for the disposal of the bodies to Nimtolla Ghat. Ram Surup, who was one of the parties removed to the Plague Ward Hospital in the morning, died at 2.30 yesterday afternoon at the hospital. Dr. Bauerman examined the body and pronounced it to be a case of suspected plague. All the effects of the deceased persons were burned, and a strong police guard had to keep the crowd from encroaching near the premises in Municipal Office Street.—*Englishman.* (Friday.)

THE GEPP CASE.

A SEVERE SENTENCE.

In the Colombo court, on Tuesday, Mr. Advocate Rudra who defended the prisoner Gepp in the mercantile cheating case in connection with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank case said he wished to say a few words before sentence was meted out on his client who was found guilty of the charge brought against him. He said that he had to remind His Lordship of the circumstances under which Gepp had been expressed during the whole of the trial. First and foremost he should mention the circumstance of the prisoner's departure from the Island. He hoped His Lordship would consider that departure in its true light. As a matter of fact the prisoner waited long the whole of the insolvency proceedings, and after all his evidence was taken, and after the second sittings were held, he left the Island under the advice of friends without the remotest idea of any criminal proceedings being thereafter instituted. Under the circumstances the departure may have been to his benefit but as it turned out to be it was not. If there was any possibility of criminal action being instituted he had every reason to know it most likely he would not have left. His Lordship must think that this circumstance was a matter proper and fit to consider in passing sentence. Secondly referring to prisoner's letters to Abel, His Lordship as he had seen them should gauge their weight. He was not going to discuss their merits and demerits but only asked His Lordship to remember the position of the prisoner in passing his sentence on him. His Lordship should consider and remember the prisoner's position in connection with the assignee who told them that Gepp had given every help he could to get at a correct statement of his accounts in connection with his insolvency. Further there was the statutory statement made by the prisoner before the District Judge in which he disclosed everything and attempted to conceal nothing from the Court. In addition to these circumstances he could not allow the fact of the jury who tried him bringing in a verdict of 5 to 4 for guilty, the prisoner to pass unnoticed. Later on, on the jury retiring for a second time, the verdict was arrested to 6 to 3 and that was unfortunately for his client against him. Whatever may have been the decision of the first division, there remained the fact that at one time the jury was divided 5 and 4. He would further ask His Lordship to consider the prisoner's advanced age, and also the fact that he had been incarcerated for a considerable length of time. Considering the circumstances he would ask His Lordship to remember all these facts and see his way to apply them to temper and mitigate the sentence to be passed in the name of justice. His Lordship speaking to the court and particularly to Gepp explained the facts of this case and alluded to the other charges in one of which he was acquitted and the other which was withdrawn. He said it was his painful duty to pass sentence on him, and he had heard all what Mr. Rudra who had very ably fought out his case, had said. He was glad to note that cases of mercantile cheating were very rare and few and far between. There were only two cases to his knowledge during his 30 years experience. The European community which had brought the trade and commerce of the Island to its present status he was glad to say refrained from following unfair means. In the first case in which Gepp was acquitted, the jury had placed as their basis no doubt the fact that the creditor had allowed him unlimited credit without looking to see how he could recover the same, but in this case, as was rightly done the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank limited their credit to Rs. 15,000. He would remember that his duty now was to pass sentence on him only on one charge. Viewing his age in life the punishment should be considered, but again viewing also the punishment the crime must be considered. He could not see his way to do anything else, after considering all the surrounding circumstances, but sentence him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Gepp for a few moments stood still in the dock after the sentence was passed, and in a very trembling voice said aloud to His Lordship the end of my life my lord!!!

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE VICEROY ELECT.

Most of the vernacular journals take a hopeful view of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. G. N. Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Viceroyalty of India.

The "Indian Spectator" says: We had good reason to believe last year that Lord George Hamilton contemplated governing India on the spot. But as his name has never been mentioned since, we may take it that the vicarious management of our affairs that he has attempted from Westminster has cooled his ardour. The Viceroyalty has gone a-begging for a year, and it is not yet certain who has made up his mind to accept it. No statesman from the first or even the second rank, we fear. Mr. G. N. Curzon is the last of the office-men named in this connection. He is as good as any other we are likely to have. Mr Curzon is not merely an office-bearer; he has travelled much and worked hard. Being young, he possibly looks forward to something better to which India may prove a stepping-stone. Youth is no disqualification in Mr Curzon's case. We see Mr. Curzon has already accepted India. Why should not India accept Mr. Curzon? Beggars cannot be choosers. After all the Viceroy-elect has some very good points in his favour. He knows the East better than most others; and his special acquaintance with Afghanistan, Persia and China will stand him in good stead. We know he has been rather badly smitten with the fever of the forward policy. But he is young as we have said, and may change his mind with the burden of personal responsibility, crushing even for a much stronger man.

The "Rast Goftar" states: All India, from Cashmere to Comorin, and Calicut to Calcutta, will rejoice that the selection of Lord Elgin's successor should have fallen on the Hon. George N. Curzon, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Curzon has long since been spoken of by statesmen of his own and also of the rival party as the coming man. His rare talents amounting to genius, coupled with his force of character and singleness of purpose, have placed him in the front rank of ministers of the State, and we doubt not that the training which he will receive in the practical government of the vast continent of India, will stand him in good stead in holding, at no distant time, the reins of the Government of the ever-extending and ever-prospering Empire upon which the sun never sets. We welcome the appointment of Mr. Curzon to the Viceroyalty the more, because he will not be quite new to the country, which he but recently visited, or the numerous important and difficult questions which he had to study and deal with during the short time that he was the Under-Secretary for State for India. His works treating of the various complicated Eastern questions, which have vexed the minds of the many statesmen of England and India, give us a guarantee that he will take a broad and statesmanlike view of things affecting the government of the country. Being a young man of genius, promise, he will not be, from the very beginning of his career, completely under the thumb and influence of the Simla bureaucracy who virtually rule the roast if the Viceroy happens to be weak and vacillating. There is no statesman who has better knowledge of the North-West frontier and having personally interviewed the Amir of Afghanistan, India may hope to have in the new Viceroy a man who will manage the frontier affairs in a manner highly satisfactory to all parties concerned. As Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Curzon has shown himself to be a very careful and cautious minister, who, paradoxical as it may appear, seems to carry a mature and wise head over young shoulders. There has already been a wail of woe in the Congress camp, for, they know that the young and enthusiastic ruler does not bear any special love for those who take a grim delight in putting a spoke in the wheel of Government.

The "Gujerati" remarks: The Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, M. P., has been appointed Viceroy of India. The appointment of Lord Balfour of Burleigh had all along been regarded as most probable and it is no wonder that the official circles at Simla have received the present announcement with expressions of surprise. It is the fortune of new viceroys and governors to be too much praised and extolled in the beginning of their career, and as years roll on, the country meets with nothing but grievous and bitter disappointment. Viceroys from the ranks of liberals have frightfully bungled; governors belonging to the same camp have also awfully blundered. But how much were they lauded, when they were first chosen for the exalted posts in India or set their foot on the Indian shores? We need not, therefore, expect much more from pronounced liberals than veritable Tories. So far India is concerned, almost all of them have proved chips of the same block. We have firmly made up or mind to suspend our judgment regarding Lord Elgin's successor, but past experience does not permit us to rejoice over Lord Salisbury's present choice nor inclines us to shed tears. Mr. Curzon is a young, able and much travelled man. He is not a follower of the Lawrentian school and has no faith in the principles that great Viceroy laid down with regard to the frontier policy. He has closely studied Asiatic questions in their imperial bearings. But that can hardly be regarded as a special qualification for a post which demands great capacity and high-souled statesmanship for dealing with complicated questions of internal administration. Poor India can not afford to contribute to the imperial expansion and commercial development of wealthy England or to the accomplishment of other ambitious imperial programmes at the expense of the improverished taxpayer and the famine and plague-stricken ryot. The country longs for absolute peace on the frontier and uninterrupted progress from within. Any Viceroy, whether liberal or conservative, who will confer these boons, will be welcome to the people. Whether the new Viceroy will turn out something more than a weak figure-head and be able to mould the administration on the principles which great Viceroys like Mayo and Canning an illustrious British statesman have acted upon, remains to be seen. To start with, he is an imperialist of the first order and a member of the progressive military school. This description cannot inspire many pleasant high hopes. But there is no room for disappointment. We refuse to prejudge the new Viceroy. We are prepared to give him a free and fair field. We are ready to wait and give our judgment when he has been sufficiently weighed in the balance. Anglo-India has already begun to sing his praises in a tone of evident jubilation. That may be a bad omen in the opinion of many Indians. But patience has its uses, and we think it should be our endeavour to let the Viceroy-elect know that we shall judge him not by his books on Asiatic politics nor by his eloquence nor by honeyed phrases and plentiful promises, but by the zeal and sincerity, sympathy and capacity, and the principles of British justice and rectitude he exhibits in the government of this voiceless, unhappy and bankrupt country.

The "Native Opinion" observes: His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, our present Viceroy, retires before the close of this year, and the appointment of his successor was universally watched with intense interest and anxiety. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Curzon, who, has been finally appointed to be our next Viceroy and Governor-General, is the eldest son of the Rev. Lord Scardale, and is a prominent member of the present conservative ministry, and has held the post of Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs. He has travelled a great deal and that, too out of the beaten track of globetrotters. He has seen for himself how things are in Persia, India, Afghanistan, Central Asia, China and other countries and is regarded as a high authority on matters of foreign politics European as well as Asiatic. His views on the forward frontier policy of the Indian Government are a great menace to the well-being of India; for Mr. Curzon goes further of all apologists of the forward movement, and we believe, single handed, when he says that Russia should be fought not on or near the present frontier of India, but on the far Oxus! This is a most dangerous doctrine to preach. But we believe that Mr. Curzon will act in such a way as to verify a native proverb which says that thundering clouds never rain. The present times are pre-eminently for peace and civilisation, and Mr. Curzon who is a statesman and not a warrior will not, we venture to think, so subserve himself as to, from instinct, as to disturb the peace for which India so much longs, and which she solely needs at the present moment. Though we cannot say that the new Governor-General is all that could be desired, he does possess some good qualities which if allowed to have their natural influence on his policy will shape it in such a way as to do good to the people. We are glad to have the assurance that Mr. Curzon will determine his own policy and not allow it to be determined for him by his civilian or military advisers. We trust that when our new Viceroy will realise the difficulties and dangers of his position after seeing things for himself, as he is on all hands expected to do, his views, however, pronounced and extreme they may be will undergo a change. The poverty of India will not escape his eyes if he does not blind-fold them and once his views in this respect undergo a change, we may rest assured that his forward policy may have to be relinquished. It will of course be the business of our public men and public bodies to place before him clearly evidence regarding any thing which may be under consideration by Government and we hope that this sacred duty will be well performed by all those to whom it is entrusted. We have reason to think that Mr. Curzon will pay greater attention to the feelings of the people than many Viceroys before him have done. In conclusion we hope the new regime of the Rt. Hon. G. N. Curzon, will be productive of good to the Indian people, and we cordially welcome him to this country as our ruler. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" takes a more sombre view of the appointment than any of its contemporaries, and discourses. So the Right Honourable George Nathaniel Curzon, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and once Under-Secretary of State for India, is our coming Viceroy. May God bless India and keep her safe from this young lion of Lord Salisbury. What pranks he may play on the trans-frontiers on the west, and on the borders of Bhamo, and on the banks of the Mekong, it is yet premature to say. India needs rest. And here they send a young man, who is no doubt clever and much travelled, but without that mature experience which differentiates the ripe statesman from the raw politician and administrator, to create further unrest. What a political imbroglio he may plunge us into Time alone will show. What we expected was a Viceroy who would understand finance and currency questions and retrieve the country from the monetary impasse into which the legislation of 26th June 1893 has precipitated it. When we wanted a sturdy soldier in public finance we are given a bouncing "Forward" to go about prancing with the troops at his command on the Pamirs and the borders of the Middle Kingdom! We fear his Viceroyalty bodes no good to India. Military expenditure is certain to increase, involving, most probably further taxation which the country has not the ability to bear. The English and the majority of the Anglo-Indian press extol his virtues and prognosticate for us a prosperous and successful Viceroyalty. That is a prospect in which we refuse to indulge, because it is based on no solid foundation and is altogether irreconcileable with the declared utterances of this "superior" man. No provious Viceroy could be said to have met with so much good luck as he. But it is ill luck for India. When even a Dufferin, with his years of experience in different parts of Europe, and the Viceroyalty of Canada, to boot, failed to inspire confidence and bring rest and contentment to the country, is it possible to expect them from this fledgling in politics and management of imperial affairs? They might as well have picked up the best Balliol scholar of the day and posted him at Calcutta, and it would have made no difference. Lord Beaconsfield gave us a Lytton and India knows to her cost what a disastrous administrator he turned out to be. But statesmanship is so rare just now in England that the Prime Minister, even after full four months of search, has not been able to send us another man than his own Under-Secretary. Alas! to what a low quality of Viceroys we are descending to! From a Dalhousie and a Canning to an Elgin and a Curzon is indeed a heavy fall! Are we to understand that the fine breed of the Viceroy of the older generation is extinct and that in the future we are to content ourselves with Curzonian specimens of Viceroyalty? If so, the sooner the Viceroyalty is abolished the better, or at the best put into commission. Perhaps in this evil there may be a gain. Can it be that the march of events is drifting us to the realisation, in the not distant future, to John Bright's idea of the Government of India by water tight compartments without a Viceroy. We shall see.

THE SERUM CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—For a long time past the serum-therapists have been very energetic in the use of serum for the cure of diphtheria, and have been vaunting its virtues as a life preserving remedy, but in spite of this the terrible disease has been and is now working its evil will absolutely unchecked. From the fifty-ninth annual report of the Registrar General of births, deaths and marriages for 1895, which has lately been published, we find that that year was an unusual fatal one for diphtheria patients. London has the unenviable distinction of heading the list with a mortality of 601 per million; and this happens, notwithstanding the metropolis is considered the centre of the highest development of medical and surgical science, and of serum producing laboratories. There seem to be considerable uncertainties attending the production of pure serum. According to Dr. Bokenham's statement in the new journal "Treatment." The serum may not be sterile, or it may be drawn from the animal too soon, in which case it may not be curative, and may contain toxic substances!! In fact it may do more harm than good. The serum used in London appears to be of this kind. It has been said if you want a cask of genuine port wine, you should go to Portugal and make it yourself, never lose sight of the cask until it is on board the ship; and then sit on the cask during the voyage. This would be troublesome, but the Zoophilist is of opinion, that pure serum can never be had, whatever precautions are taken, and we might as well ask for pure filth. It is to be hoped that the serum craze will not get hold of the medical men in India.

CLAUDE VAUTIN.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

DISPUTED TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN A BOOKMAKER AND HIS FRIEND.

ELLEN ATKINS VS. EDWARD C. O'BRIEN.

The plaintiff, a widow, who formerly kept a boarding house at Byculla, where the defendant boarded and lodged for about six years, prayed judgment for the sum of Rs. 3,219-1-0 and interest on Rs. 2,500 at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum from 14th June, 1898, till judgment. Mr. Raikes, instructed

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbela, 1,458 tons, Captain S Boon, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo, and Captain Bunson as a passenger.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's ss Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain D Gergio, sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo, and Mr Hussunally and friend 2 ladies and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2157 tons, Captain W Britten, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Melbourne 2nd July via Madras, with a cargo of coal and horses and the following passengers—Mr A Martin, Mr E Martin, Mr S Edlington and Mr E Dunning.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 702 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (11th August), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Marriott, Lieut Gurnett, R N, Captain Macnagan, Lieut Murch, Mr A Rowland, Mr J M Dawson, Mr D Murray, Mr P Johnson, Mr R Severs, and 42 deck. During the voyage she experienced fresh to moderate W and W S W Winds with moderate sea, long. S. W Swell and cloudy weather throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Ballaarat	2865	Field	China	16-8	P & O S N Co
B	Clan Shaw	2177	Gladstone		30-8	F M & Co
C	Mobile	930	Miller	Aden	16-8	B & P S N Co
D	Johannesberger	1847	Muller	Karachi	17-8	Glade & Co
F	Fazilka	2698	Bull			M M & Co
H& J	H M S Magnia and Tenasserim		Fleet R N			R Navy
L	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Jocsub
M	Bengloe	1937	Thomson	L & Antwerp	18-8	F M & Co
O	Simla	1039	Robertson	P Gulf		M M & Co
Q	Ville de Paris	2123	Ceccalde	Dunkirk	20 8	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	562	Ahmed	Shpri & Co
Kaveri	533		Do
Indravati	513	Adam	Vijayadurg 13-8 Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
3	D Baldino	344	Canepa	Genoa	16-8	D Baldocino
7	Senta	2993	Vafs	Hamburg	19-8	
14	Dumra	702	Russell	Karachi	10-8	M M & Co
16	Bengal	3560	Webner	Aden	20 8	P & O S N Co

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vulcan	370½ tons gross	W & A G & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Aug 11
	Landaura s	Britton	Melbourne
14	Cashmere s	Coutts	Massowah, July 26
	Naseri s	Griffith	Put back from sea

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
13	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf
	Kerbela s	Boon	Calcutta, &c
	Shannon s	Cole	London
14	Bormida s	Gergio	Hongkong
	Hispania s	Abrey	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Caledonia, for London, &c
" Nowab, for Calicute, &c
" Johannesberger, for Hamburg and Bremen.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Caledonia s, 3583, Gordon
Clan Shaw s, 2174, Gladstone
Hispania s, 2213, Abrey
Bengloe s, 1934, Thomson
Ville de Paris s, 2123, Ceccal 11
Senta s, 2653, V fa
D Baldino s, 1044, Gevegis
Ballaarat s, 2860, Field
Bormida s, 1499, Barabino
Gisela s, 2591, Mosca
Bengal s, 2752, Wibmer
Johannisberger s, 1847, Moller
Rothenfels s, 1864, Tegge
Vulcan s, 2211, Mallo
Frannes s, 958, Gabrielle

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL
Hispania s—22 bales wool B Harbhan
Clan Shaw s—1700 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co

FOR LONDON.
Bengloe s—4 cwt peacock feathers A Peerbhoy Damjee, 20 bales skins Cassum Kisa and Co
Caledonia s—4000 cwt bone meal R Kaderbhoy

FOR DUNKIRK.
Ville de Paris s—836 cwt rapeseed Lohercband Curramchand, 4000 cwt poppyseed Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR ANTWERP.
Ben zloe s—2000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co, 1999 cwt rapeseed John Fachiri

FOR HAMBURG.
Senta s—2701 cwt rapeseed A Blaschoeck and Co, 50 cwt ajmaseed and 10 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 55 bales cotton fly Pragjee Heerjee and Co, 50 bales twist waste B Nasir and Co
Johannesberger s—200 cwt buffalo horns Prier de casne and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.
Hispania s—1000 cwt castorseed Rolli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.
Ballaarat s—25 cwt indigo and 1 cwt ivory M M Essabhoy, 13 bales twist and 76 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co, 2 cases peacock feathers N Meanee, 25 bales piece goods R J Tata

FOR SHANGHAI.
Ballaarat s—32 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 7 chests opium S S Talati and Co, 9 chests opium C Eranhim and Co, 29 bales piece goods R J Tata

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th August, 1898.

There will be practice Tent pegging on the Cooperage on Tuesday 16th instant, from 7 a.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. BOUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 15th August, 1898.

1. The Signalling class will parade in front of the High Court, on Tuesday and Thursday next at 7 a.m. punctually, and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday after drill.

2. There will be 40-pr R M L Gun Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

By Order
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Cinderella Dance at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 20th instant, commencing at 9 p.m. Tickets as usual. Please note the following fixtures:—

Cinderella Dance,	Saturday	September	3
Concert	do	do	17
Cinderella Dance	do	do	24

Tickets obtainable on application from Members, or at the door.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette*, August 6.)

Privilege leave of absence for one month and sixteen days, under article 261 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Capt H M Halliday, I S C, Offg Depy Commissioner, Garo Hills, with effect from the 1st Sept 1898

Mr J R Berington, Asst Supt of Police and Commandant, Garo Hills Military Police Battalion, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of the Depy Commissioner, Garo Hills, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt H M Halliday, I S C

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 10.)

Mr C Fisher, Offg Magte and Collr, Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months

Mr H Walmsley, Offg Joint Magte and Depy Collr, Ranigaul, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of that district, during the absence, on leave of Mr C Fisher

Mr W B Heycock, Offg Joint Magte and Depy Collr Burdwan, is appointed to have charge of the Ranigaul subdivision of that district, during the absence on deputation, of Mr H Walmsley

Mr D B Allen, Magte and Collr, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 29th May 1898

Mr J M Coates, Asst Supt of Police, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 11th Aug 1898

Mr A R G Hampton, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Faridpur, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Polic, Dacca.

Mr J G Bell, Supt, Calcutta Police, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 1st Aug 1898

The special leave for six months granted to Mr J W Hanlon Supt of Jail Manfactures Bengal, and Vice President and Secy of the Boiler Commission under the order of the 15th April 1898, has been commuted to furlough on medical certificate and extended by three months by H M's Secy of State for India

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THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has decided to make some material alterations in the tahsil system, which was first introduced into the Assam Valley in 1883. It appears that most of the tahsildars originally appointed were man who had rendered approved service as mauzadars, and who had claims to be provided for when their former charges were abolished, while it was thought that their experience as revenue collectors would be of value in starting the new system; but Mr. Cotton, is of opinion that the time has now come to obtain tahsildars of a better a class, and to recruit young men of good educational qualifications in the place of the old and more or less uneducated officers who were appointed when tahsils were first formed, many of whom are unable to read or write English. With this object in view the status and salary of tahsildars have been increased; and the present educational examination for tahsildarships, which Mr. Cotton considers to be little better than a farce, has been revised so as to raise the standard of qualification and encourage the admission of natives of the Province of Assam.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

AT a recent meeting of the Academie de Sciences, Paris, M. Lucien Daniel gave the result of some recent experiments in grafting. M. Daniel has already shown that one can improve cabbages by grafting two varieties, properly selected, and shwing the seed obtained from the graft. Moreover, one can vary a wild plant, such as the Allium officinale, by grafting it on a cultivated plant belonging to a different kind, such as the "chou vert." In his recent experiments he has grafted the wild carrot (Daucus carota) on the red cultivated carrot. The graft is delicate, but succeeds on taking certain precautions. These two plants differ much in themselves, the wild carrot having a white, slender root, whereas the garden carrot has a thick, red root. Nevertheless, when grafted together the wild carrot thrives normally in drawing its strength from the red, and yielding a seed larger than in its ordinary state. M. Daniel sowed the seeds in March last alone with seeds of the wild carrot pure and simple. The graft seed produced a new species of carrot intermediate between the parent stock in the root and foliage. The root, in fact, is enlarged like the cultivated carrot, but remains white. Most likely these experiments will have far-reaching consequences in gardening and agriculture. They demostrate that the posterity of a graft is influenced by the subject on which the graft is made, that posterity partaking of the characters both of graft and subject; and they show that wild plants can be improved by grafting followed by sowing, and thus brought into culture by intelligent selection.

There is a floating machine shop, named the Vulcan, with Admiral Sampson's fleet in Cuban waters. It was intended to repair any damage sustained in the fight with Cervera, but is now likely to assist in saving some of the stranded vessels. The Vulcan is the old steamer Chatham transformed into a repairing ship, but she carries two quick-firing 6-pounders. She also distills 10,000 gallons of fresh water daily for the fleet. She has a complete foundry on board for castings, tow steam cranes with 10-foot arms, plate-benders, rolls, punches, forges, and other machines for enabling her to repair the hulls, engines, boilers, or guns of damaged vessels. All the engineers and electricians are picked men.

For twelve years the French have been labouring at the Port of Bizerta, in Tunis, the Brest of North Africa, as they call it, and to-day it can shelter a whole fleet. Two jetties guard the entrance and form an outer port, from which a canal leads into the inner or true port, which is a kind of bay or lagoon. The ferry across the canal is about to be replaced by a transbordeur, that is to say, a car hung from a high bridge, and drawn across from side to side.

Herr Sprung, in Das Wetter, recommends the use of kites in Aerostile exploration for securing accurate data as to the condition of the atmosphere on vertical gradients in high southern latitudes. At present all is conjecture as to these temperatures.

According to Mr. Mossman, in the Journal of the Scottish Meteorological Society, auroras are most frequent at London during October and April, and least frequent in December and June. In the years 1767, 1789, 1848, 1872, maximum numbers were observed.

Mr. Paul Lacour, a well-known Danish inventor, has devised a windmill which can be used for driving a dynamo; his aim being to utilise the force of the winds for the production of electricity. A fact brought out by his experiments is that a mill with 10 sails only has 1 1-3 times the power of one with four sails. About 21 per cent. of the wind-power on the sails and passing between them is utilised. The best form of sails has not yet been arrived at.

Touching the formation of natural bridges, Mr. A. M. Miller, of State College, Lexington, Kentucky, points out that along the western margin of the eastern coal field in Kentucky there are some natural bridges which have not been formed by the rock crumbling in blocks through frost or by wind erosion or by the falling in of the roofs of underground streams. One of these in the Pulaski one in Wolfe, and the other in Powell County. They have been formed by streams cutting into the rocks on two sides, and wearing it away till only a narrow ridge was left. The rock is conglomerate above with softer shales below, and the shales have been eroded, leaving the conglomerate to form the arch.

Some time ago it was stated that bees close the openings of their hives when the winter is likely to be cold, but M. de Parville finds that in France, Switzerland, and Germany nothing is known of this habit. Again, it is stated that French magpies build their nests in the heart of poplars when the season is likely to be stormy, and it is observed that their nests are so built this year; but the question requires further investigation.

According to M. Adhemar Leclerc, French Resident in Kratia, Cambodia, the Pnongs, a wild people of that country, have the type of the North American Indians. They believe in a god whom they call Brah, and in another life, and in ghosts. They eat almost every kind of flesh, and make an intoxicating drink from rice. They smoke a wild tobacco in wooden pipes. Their sense of smell is so keen that they profess to know individual animals by it. They have neither music nor dance.

Professor Roberts-Austen, C. B., F.R.S., chemist to the Mint, has been elected President of the Iron and Steel Institute in succession to Mr. Martin Dowlais.

Sir Martin Conway has gone to Bolivia to explore the peaks of Illimani and Sorate, in the high group of the Andes. He takes as guides Antoine Maquignaz and Louis Pellissier, who went up Mount St. Elias in Alaska with the Duke of Abruzzi last year.

Mr. A. P. Low, of the Geological Survey of Canada, has gone to Labrador to study the geology of that almost virgin territory, and make a geological map of it.

The Belgian Government have offered a premium of 50,000 francs (£2,000) for a match paste free of yellow phosphorus and ignitable on any dry surface. The competition is international, and remains open till January 1 next year.

A prize of £2,030 is offered by the North of Scotland malt distillers to chemists of any nation for a successful method of purifying their waste products, as they have been forbidden to empty these into streams.

Congress has determined to try the capabilities of Alaska for agriculture, and experimental stations are to be founded there under the superintendence of Professor Georgeson of Kansas Agricultural College, whose headquarters will be at Sitka.

The Patent Office Library is now occupying temporary premises in Bishop's-court, Chancery-lane, pending the completion of the new buildings, and the old office in Southampton-buildings, whose steps are worn with the feet of innumerable inventors, and whose chambers are hunted by the ghosts of sanguine hopes and mortal fears—the hopes of wealth and glory, the fear of want and pile claims—has now been closed for good. Many great men have laid the foundations of their fortunes there.

An American scientific journal has been making a study of the Indian names of United States warships, from which it appears that "Miantonomoh" means "He gathers together by word of mouth," and is that of the chief who was defeated by "Uncas" (or Wankas, the Algonquin for a fox or "circler") in "The Last of the Mohicans." "Monadnok" is from a hill in Cheshire Co., N.H., and means the bad mountain. "Merrimac" means the "bad fishing place." "Kearsarge" and "Katahdin" are from hills in Carrol Co., N.H., and the State of Maine. The "Wompatuk" is the name of the Canada goose among Massachusetts Indians, and "Osceola" is that of a famous Seminole warrior, Assiyahola, or "Black Drink Shouter," the black drink being made from the leaves of Ilex Cassine.

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also free from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
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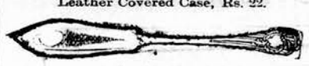
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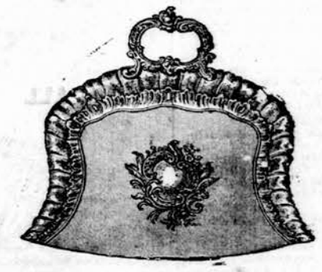
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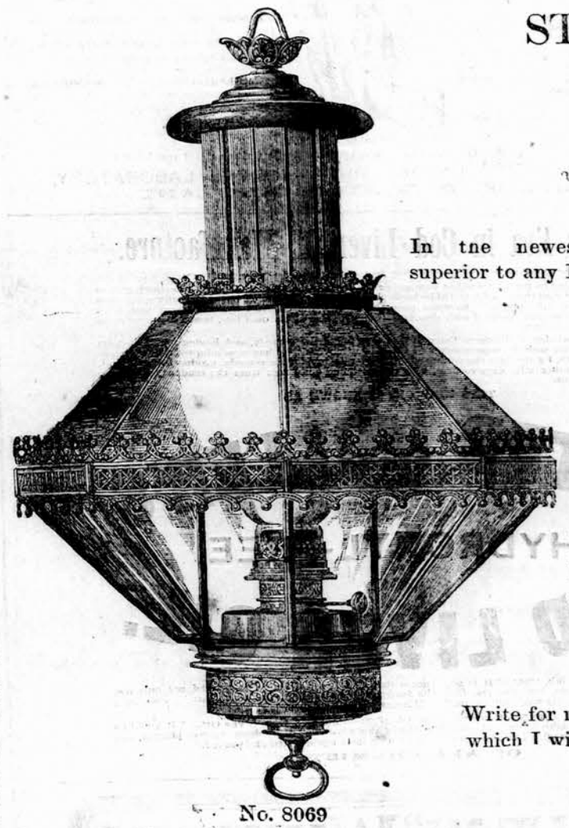
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 3, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.